

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Intimations.

COALS.

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HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
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D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING, affords a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attainable by any other, as this position is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many other of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all-sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904

155

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of
**JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, AND SATSUMA WARE.**

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
H. HAYNES, Manager. [25]
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEEN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PIKE, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. 131

KING EDWARD HOTEL	CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS
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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS
(if required).

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—

SPECIALITIES.
For terms, apply to—
THE PROPRIETOR

Hongkong, 4th December, 1995. [30]	Hongkong, 7th May, 1996. []
OCCIDENTAL	ORIENTAL HOTEL

HOTEL.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN" 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN" 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW" 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN" 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 tons Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M., and a second departure about 8 P.M.

Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 4 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING" 569 " " C. Burchard.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

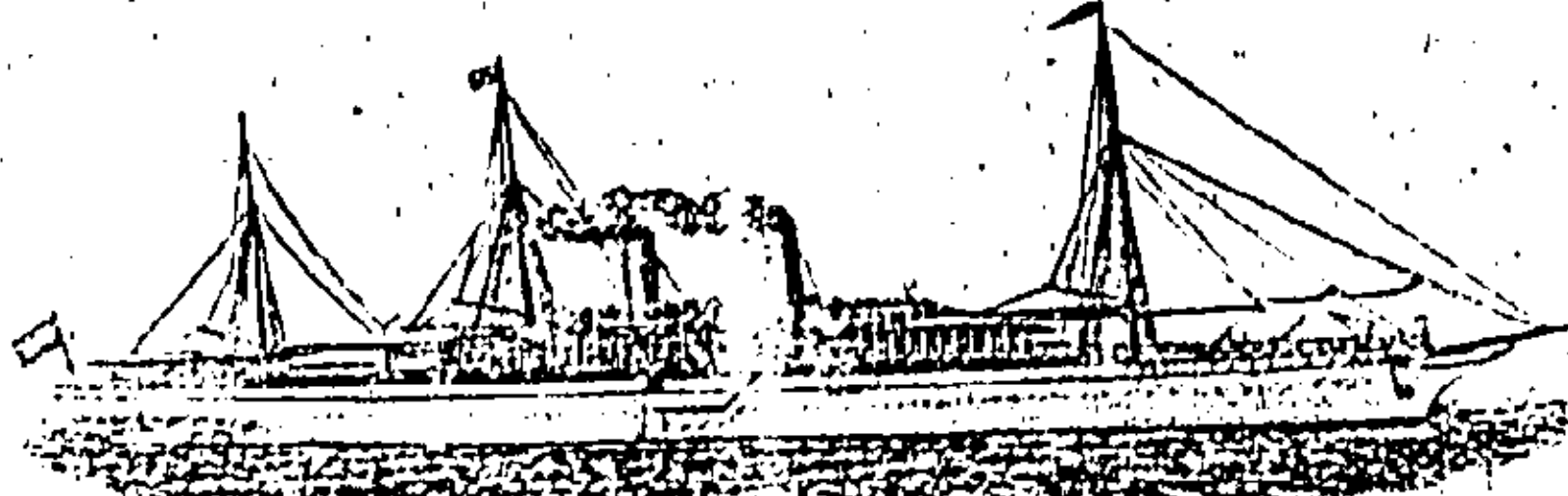
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 "Hotel Mansions" (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific, is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, June 27	August 1
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11	August 1
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 1
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1	August 22
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8	September 1
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 22	September 12

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class £14 St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE", "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blaka Pier. (13)
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days and on Sundays, at 7.30 A.M., and returns from Macao at 2.30 P.M., as on Week Days.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st Class—Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2.
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
 2nd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
 Steerage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
 The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 tons Captain T. R. MEAD.
 "KWONG TUNG" 1,238 " R. RAMSEY.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
 Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4
 Meals \$1 each.

ALSO

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:—1st Class single \$1 with Cabin \$100. return \$200.
 2nd Class single \$6.80. return \$150.
 Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.

The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD., and
 YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
 No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 11th July.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GNEISNAU	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN Captain F. von Bizer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	\$61.00	\$42.00	\$32.00
Return	91.00	63.00	33.00
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65.00	44.00	24.00
Return	97.00	66.00	36.00
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64.00	44.00	26.00
Return	115.00	79.00	47.00
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68.00	46.00	27.00
Return	123.00	83.00	49.00

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	Tons	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 24th July.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 21st August.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemde, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
 The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardsess.
 Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£18.—	£18.10	£14.00	Return £41.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	Return £54.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	Return £59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	Return £62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97.00
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96.00

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT

YOKOHAMA & KOBE PRINZ SIGISMUND WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
 * Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co. O. & O. S. S. Co. T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62.00
TO BREMEN	63.10
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65.00
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65.00

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. L. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.
 Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.
 Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.

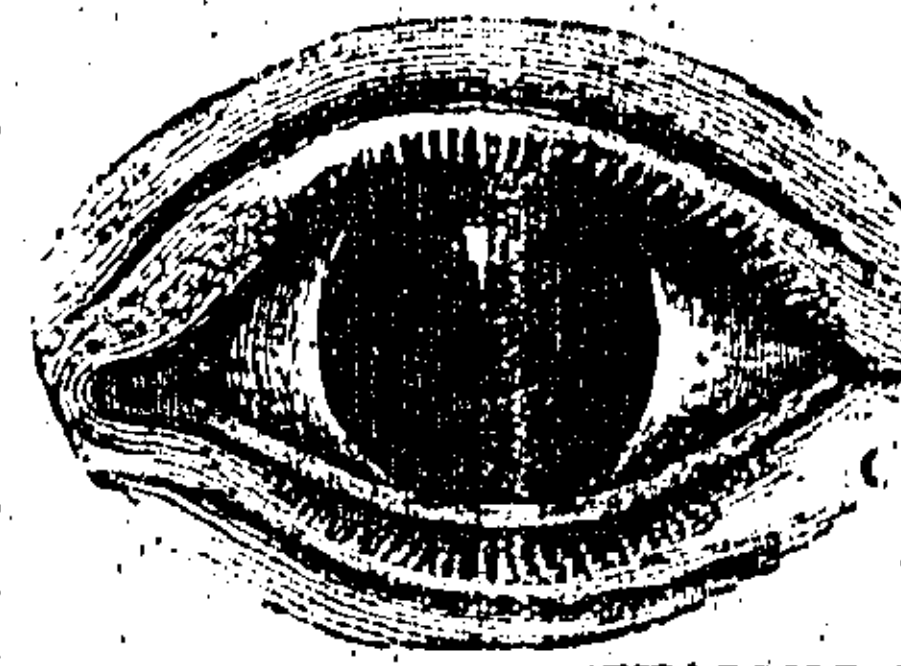
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

[35]

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	First half August
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDING, 1st Floor,
 Hongkong, 19th

Intimations.

Powell's

ARTISTIC FURNISHERS.

PRESENT DAY
DESIGNS
FOR LOCAL
REQUIRE-
MENTS.

ESTIMATES and DESIGNS

For
PRIVATE
RESIDENCES

OR
PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS

FREE ON APPLICATION.

LETTER
and
COAST
ENQUIRIES

HAVE OUR PROMPT
ATTENTION.

'Phone: 346.
Tele: "POLO,"
Hongkong.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMAL & CO.,
8, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARVES AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May 1906.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:-

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.

SALMON BELLIES

SALTED HERRINGS

MACKARELS

GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).

in Skins.

ASPARAGUS.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

FRENCH FRUITS in SYRUP (Assorted).

STUFFED OLIVES

ANCHOVY in OIL (Bouilliers).

ALSO

ASCALL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFERS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of
the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such
Building within the WESTERN DIVISION of the
CITY OF VICTORIA occupied by members of
more than one family must be Cleaned and
Lime-washed THROUGHOUT by the owner
during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "Through-out" used in this
notice means that the Houses should be Lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each
Room and Staircase, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair
Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the
Undersides of Roofs both in Main Buildings,
Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive
of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing
Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the first
floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Lime-
washed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the
West of Tank Lane and Cleverley Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1906.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CHARTERS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

PHANTOMS.

The phantoms that stood by the way in the
night, in the mystical night—
The phantoms that stood in the dusk of a
road that I never had trod—
They have changed to conceptions of tree and
to stock and to stone in my sight,
Or to hillocks of verdure athrill with the
permanent presence of God.

The phantoms that stood by the way in the
night, in the tremulous night,
I have reached them at last on the road that
I never had travelled before;
They were figures of vision and trance; and
the horror has taken to flight,
And the burden of terror is loosed, and the
way is God's highway once more.

The phantoms that stood by the way in the
night, in the magical night—
The phantom of joy and desire, of passionate
longing and dream—
I have come, I have caught them at last; but
they fall with mysterious blight:
They were wet of the withering leaves, in
the wash of the moonshine again.

The Presence that hid in my heart in the night,
in the sorrowful night,
Like a flower that is deep in the brake, like
a rill that escapes from the sea—
When the bodiless terrors have gone and the
lures have eluded me quite,
This thing is the Vision of God in my soul,
in the grass, in the tree.

—Full Malt Gazette.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

MISGUIDED MOVEMENTS.

Considering the amount of oppression which
Chi has suffered at the hands of foreign
Powers for many years past it is not surprising
the *Nichi-Nichi* remarks, that she should now
be aroused to a sense of the situation and
should strive to assert her own independence.
It shows that China is not dead yet, but retains
some of her old vitality. But there is in the
so-called awakening of China an element
which is not at all satisfactory or commendable.
The chief and immediate factor which
has aroused China to her present state of
national activity must be the Japanese victory
over Russia. China has seen a small island
Empire, peopled by the same race as her own,
beat the Northern Colossus, much dreaded by
the world, and has evidently come to wrong
conclusions. China has seen the result, but
has failed to look for the cause. The recent
Customs question may be cited to illustrate
the erroneous notions of the Chinese. The
submission of China before the protest of Great
Britain is the result of her thoughtless action,
without assessing her power at its real value.

We sympathize with China, continues the
Nichi-Nichi, in her efforts to recover her rights
from foreigners with regard to mining and rail-
ways, but not only is such recovery extremely
difficult but it is doubtful if, when recovered,
the Chinese could manage these things them-
selves. The same may be said of all branches of
internal administration. Especially will this be
the case in the defence of the country.
Except the few battalions of trained troops
under Yuan Shikai, China has no army worthy
of the name. It is questionable whether the
Chinese army can successfully deal with even
the Chungchus; much less with the army of
a civilized country. Despite this, China seems
to think that her army is equal to any emer-
gency. The so-called awakening of China is
thus built on a very slender and fallacious
foundation, and unless followed by a real
awakening, it may be fraught with disastrous
consequences. That China today stands in
need of the absorption of foreign civiliza-
tion as Japan was forty years ago is ad-
mitted by all. In China, however, there is
a strong undercurrent of feeling which is as
well-nigh irresistible as it is wide-spread, and
has a decided tendency to militate against
the diffusion of outside civilization. In spite of
the fact that China appears to be eager to
introduce foreign civilization, as evidenced in
the dispatch of an Imperial Mission and
students abroad and the engagement of foreign
instructors, the anti-foreign malady has now
eaten to the core of the nation and is spreading
amongst all classes of the people. So long as
this feeling is not removed from the minds of
the Chinese no real progress will begin in
China. Japan, as the guide and protector of
her neighbour, concludes the *Nichi-Nichi*,
should endeavour to assist China along the
right path.

THE "A. G. ROPE."

REMARKABLE VOYAGE FROM KOBE TO
NEW YORK.

A telegram from New York, dated Wednes-
day, May 23rd, to a Seattle paper says:—
"Under jury rig from Kobe, Japan, to New
York harbour, the noted clipper ship *A. G. Rope*
arrived to-day, completing successfully
what was the first attempt in the chronicle of
the merchant marine to take the dismantled
hull of a great, full rigged ship across the sea."

The voyage began last December, follow-
ing a typhoon experienced last summer near
Hongkong, when practically everything above
the ship's deck went overboard. The course
River ship was taken into the port of Kobe by
a steamer for \$500. At Kobe the ship was
sold at auction to A. G. Luckenbach, of New
York, and the nearly six months' voyage home
under a make-shift rigging began. The *A. G. Rope*,
which was built in 1884, is 350 feet long
and 2,460 tons gross register.

To represent France at the obsequies of the
remains of Admiral Paul Jones in the United
States, three French cruisers have received
orders to sail for New York, and afterwards
they will probably be ordered to Venezuelan
waters.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that she was generally to be attrib-
uted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled
liver with the resulting impure blood, is the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear
arising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S.,
Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician
Woman's Hospital—Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You
can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUPERFICIAL NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily
and economically cure himself without the know-
ledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in the
treatment of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
tortured existence.

THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the urinary organs, including gonorrhea, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the blood, including syphilis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the nervous system, including hysteria, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the digestive organs, including indigestion, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the respiratory organs, including asthma, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the circulatory organs, including heart disease, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 7—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the reproductive organs, including impotence, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the muscular system, including paralysis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 9—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the skin, including eczema, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 10—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the eyes, including cataracts, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 11—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the ears, including deafness, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 12—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the nose, including rhinitis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 13—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the throat, including pharyngitis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 14—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the lungs, including bronchitis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 15—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the stomach, including gastritis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 16—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the intestines, including enteritis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 17—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the bladder, including cystitis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 18—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the prostate gland, including prostaticitis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 19—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the uterus, including metritis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION NO. 20—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases from the ovaries, including oophoritis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of a second party. By the introduction of

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,
the 26th June, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 3,
Blue Buildings, Top Floor,
SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:-

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-
STEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TEAKWOOD
WARDROBES, CLOSET, WOOD

CHEST OF DRAWERS, TEAKWOOD
EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,

PICTURES, BOOK CASE, BLACKWOOD
CABINET, MUSICAL BOX, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO, by Schedmayer
and Soehne, Stuttgart (in good order and con-
dition).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

THURSDAY,
the 28th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

Originally intended to be put up as the Kwan-
tuns Cement Factory, but landed in
Hongkong on account of the Russo-
Japanese War, will be sold, by order of
the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary
Citizen Anatoly Charlamyewitch Tei-
jokov of Sakhalin.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing cement, by the
dry system, consists among others of:-

LOCOMOBILES (Wolf, Magdeburg),

MILLING MACHINES (Smidt, Copenhagen),

COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr.),

ELECTRICAL (Allg. Elec. Comp.),

TRUCKS, &c. (Orenstein & Koppel),

&c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the
same as the Factory Kjekadorp, near Malmo
in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Acces-
sories as well as any further information may
be obtained from—

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong;

and

LAWYER BUEHNOFF,
in St. Petersburg, Wassili Ostrow,

4 Linie, Haus No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers,

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

"HAYTOR" THE PEAK.

Immediate Possession.

OFFICES IN KING'S BUILDING AND
YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS ON PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE IN CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE IN RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS IN MORRISON TERRACE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN NO. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

In the manufacture of High Class Mineral
Waters the following are essential:—

PURE WATER.

UP-TO-DATE PLANT.

THE BEST OF MATERIALS

AND
EXPERT MANIPULATION.

All these conditions are obtained in
Waters of our manufacture.

Absolute Purity. Repeated analyses
both locally and at home guarantee this.

Up-to-date Plant. Our policy is to
continually introduce every modern im-
provement in machinery and appliances and
although such changes are invariably costly
in the first instance the results attained in
Perfect Aeration and economies in
working justify them.

The Finest Materials only are used.

English Exports manage our factories,
and our Waters are acknowledged by lead-
ing English Makers to be equal to those of
their own manufacture.

These results have only been obtained
through constant experiment; the adverse
climatic conditions of Tropical Climates for
the successful manufacture of high Class
Aerated Waters, necessitating special study.

Our Stone Ginger Beer is the only
successful production of its kind in Tropical
Countries. It at once became popular, and
increasing sales testify to increasing popular-
ity. Brewed from the finest Jamaica Ginger
it is perfectly wholesome and is an ideal
summer beverage.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.

POST CARD COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at
our Establishment of \$1
and upwards between
June 1st and June 25th
will be given a Coupon
entitling them to enter
the following Competi-
tion. The largest num-
ber of English words
that can be made from
"MARIE BRIZARD."

- 1st Prize:
1 Case Pts. Per-
inet & Fils
Champagne \$56.50
2nd Prize:
1 Case Royal
Old Highland
Whisky - - 24.00
3rd Prize:
1 Case MacIn-
tosh Whisky 10.00

AND
10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to
be drawn for. All replies
to be sent on Post-cards
only. Prizes will be dis-
tributed the 30th June
when all cards may be
inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%
CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$80 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of
the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

MARRIAGE.

SHEWAN-WOOD, on the 21st June, at the
Church of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafal-
gar Square, London, by the Rev. Hamilton
Rose, M.A., ROBERT SHEWAN, to DOROTHY
KATE WOOD, only daughter of Mr. Lucas, 64,
Ashley Gardens, S.W.

DEATH.

At his residence, 71, Pine Apple Street,
Brooklyn, U.S.A., on the 16th ultimo, WILLIAM
E. S. FALES, formerly U.S. Vice-Consul at
Amoy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

THE CHINESE IN SAN
FRANCISCO.

The destruction by fire of the immigration
certificates of the thousands of the Chinese
resident in San Francisco at the time of the
earthquake in April last, suggests the question
of the re-registration of all Chinese now in
the United States. Already there are
grounds for believing that there is a strong
probability that an order will soon be made
by the Department of Commerce and Labour
calling for such re-registration. We have it
on the authority of a Washington despatch
of recent date that American officials are
about to decide whether new certificates
shall be issued to those in the stricken dis-
trict or whether a census of the Chinese
throughout the country shall be made and
new certificates issued to all of them. The
official figures show that approximately
100,000 Chinese now reside in the United
States. Unofficial returns tend to show that
the Chinese population is approximately
150,000, and the statement was made last
month in a responsible quarter that at least
50,000 are in the States in violation of law.
For this last assertion there is, of course, no
positive proof. However that may be, it is
a notorious fact that for many years past the
authorities have been aware that certificates
have been counterfeited both in America and
abroad, and in a number of instances strong
circumstantial evidence has been obtained
tending to prove that American officers were
responsible for these frauds on the Govern-
ment. From the *New York Sun* we learn that
the suggestion has been made that in regis-
tering the Chinese notice should be given
that there is no intention on the part of the
Government to make wholesale deportations,
but that it is desired that the Chinese shall
be registered and given new certificates.
After such registrations, Chinese found in
America without certificates would be sent
back to their native land. In the event that
registration is decided upon, an effort will be
made to devise a certificate that it would be
difficult to counterfeit. While on the sub-
ject of Chinese in America it may be interesting
to observe that immigration from China into
the States has increased materially since
the issuance of the modified regulations
that were adopted following the agitation
against the Exclusion Act as a result of the
Chinese boycott. A statement issued by the
Department of Commerce and Labour on the
15th of last month, shows that 241
Chinese were admitted in April last, as com-
pared with eighty-six in the corresponding
month of 1905. Thirteen Chinese were
deported in April of this year, as com-
pared with 14 in April last year. Of
those admitted only five were of the
so-called "high-class" Chinese. The
division was as follows: Native born, 72;
other United States citizens, 10; returning
labourers, 10; returning merchants, 64; other
merchants, 17; merchants' wives, 4; mer-
chants' children, 59; students, 2; teachers,
1; officials, 2. Of the nineteen of the exempt
classes that landed all were admitted. While
Chinese immigration has increased under the
more liberal rules, the increase, in the
opinion of a New York contemporary, is not
alarming and is not as large as was predicted
by the immigration officials. When the
Administration decided to ease up in the
enforcement of the Exclusion Act, on account
of the vigorous criticisms of exporters in-
terested in the Oriental trade, a scare was
started among the inspecting officials. It
lasted only for a short time. While the
number of Chinese arrivals has increased the
number of deportations has also increased,
although the figures for April 1905 and 1906
are about the same.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE plague return to-day gives eight Chinese
cases, with six deaths.

ONE N. C. O., H. K. S. B. R. G. A., arrived per
s.s. *Pinguey* on 21st instant from Singapore,
for signalling course.

THE Mukden General has established in
Makden two infectious-diseases hospitals, and
has engaged Japanese doctors for the institu-
tions.

REGULATIONS for the maintenance of good
order and the preservation of property on
Bowen Road, made by the Governor-in-Coun-
cil, are published in the *Gazette*.

THE *Indrauli* murder case came to a con-
clusion at the Police Court yesterday afternoon.
After further evidence had been taken, Mr. H.
J. Gompertz committed the prisoner to stand
his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A SAMPAK owner appeared before Mr. F. A.
Hazelard, this morning at the Magistrate's
Court, at the instance of the Water Police,
with making fast to the s.s. *Nanshan* while that
vessel was entering the port yesterday. Plead-
ing guilty, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

The *Times* correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs
that the report that slavery was being practised
among the Indians, and that Indian girls were
being sold by auction by their relatives, has
been confirmed. The Department controlling
Indian affairs has taken drastic steps to put a
stop to the practice.

AMONG the saloon passengers booked by
the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new
R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, is Mr. R. Shewan
of Hongkong, China. The Montreal passen-
gers will leave Windsor Street Station in a
special train on Saturday morning for Quebec.
—*Montreal Herald*, 19th May.

A Tokio message to the *Mainichi* states that
a telegram has been received at the capital to
the effect that the river Yenisei, Siberia, has
risen to a great height. Three-quarters of one
of the neighbouring districts have been flood-
ed, with the result that thousands of houses
have been washed away. A number of lives
are said to have been lost.

HERR F. O. Liech, of Magdeburg, in his
monthly report for April on the beet sugar
trade, states that the production of beet sugar
in Europe for the past eight months of the
1905-6 campaign (September to April inclusive)
shows an increase of 2,114,000 tons, compared
with the corresponding period of the previous
campaign. His estimate of the total production
of the campaign—6,977,000 tons—is unaltered.

PUN KAU, an old servant of Mr. A. Mackenzie,
returned to the house, No. 135, Barker
Road, Peak, last night, and was discovered in
the servants' quarters. He was not given
permission to be there and was accordingly
removed to Mount Gough Station. "He was
prosecuted before Mr. F. A. Hazelard this
morning, and Pun, who undoubtedly returned
to the house to carry away old memories, had
to forfeit \$5 to the Crown.

A COORIE was placed before Mr. H. J.
Gompertz at the Magistrate's Court this morning,
at the instance of Inspector Macdonald, charged
with entering the servants' quarters of the
house occupied by the Assistant Harbour-
Master at Kowloon, yesterday, and stealing a
bundle of clothing, the property of the house-
boy. The delinquent smilingly admitted his
guilt, and his Worship sentenced him to six
weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

FOUR coolies, who had lately returned from
South Africa, by s.s. *Indrauli*, and who for all
they said had not lost much by going across the
sea, but gained much muscle on returning,
came to blows in a boarding house at No. 73,
Connaught Road Central, over a row, and the
boarding-house keeper, who by this time was
greatly alarmed, fearing that if these men were
allowed to continue their little war, there would
be nothing left of his boarding-house, rushed
into the street madly, and summoned the police.
The policemen were called sharply, and the four
men—one of them can at least be called "little
giant," he being formerly a foreman in the
mines—were conducted to the Central Station.
They pleaded guilty at the Magistrate's Court
this morning and they were ordered to pay \$100
each.

THERE was an uproar last night when a gang
of ex-cis officers, aided No. 200, Redemption
Street, Yau-ma-tei, in search of opium. It was
about half-past eleven when the officers entered
the building and it was then that the excite-
ment began. The men-folk rushed in all
directions to gain the open and to evade arrest,
but the door was guarded, making escape im-
possible. One nervous Chinaman preferred
death to being taken hold of by the police, and
making for the verandah, he jumped into the
street below. He alighted on the head of his
back, and on being examined, it was found that
he had received some rather serious injuries.
An ambulance was summoned, and the Celestial
transported to the Government Civil Hospital.

REMAINED from yesterday Keung Wing was
brought up again before Mr. H. J. Gompertz,
at the Magistrate's Court this morning, charged
with stealing a watch and two pendants from No. 35,
Macdonell Road, Yau-ma-tei. It will be re-
membered that, during the hearing yesterday
his Worship remarked that he could not be-
lieve the complainant's story and thought that
the men had been gambling, the complainant
lost, and the watch and pendants given to the
accused to pawn. Consequently the case was
adjourned to enable the defendant to produce
witnesses. The witnesses were examined this
morning and they corroborated the defendant's
story, saying that the watch was given accused
to pawn. His Worship discharged the defend-
ant, and turning to the complainant, remarked
that he and his wife had been lying. "Go
away," concluded Mr. Gompertz, "and don't
come back here again."

THE MARRIAGE LOBBY.

"HE TOOK HER FOR THE WORSE."

When a pair of wristlets was switched on to
Wong Chan's wrists at West Point Police
Station this morning preparatory to his under-
taking the journey to the Police Court to
appear before a magistrate, Wong decided to
make a clean breast of the whole affair and
throw himself on the tender mercies of the
Court. Wong, who is a marine hawker, has
been having a great deal of trouble lately and
presumably that was why Mr. F. A. Hazelard
dealt with him so leniently. He was charged
by Inspector Collett with assaulting his wife—
that is to say, wounding her head with an ear-
thenware pillow. When asked what he had to
say in answer to the charge, Wong admitted it,
remarking to the Court that he had a story to
tell. He said that about a month ago his first
wife died, leaving several children. He found
he could not pay his attention to the children
owing to business, so ultimately he had to sell
one of them for \$30 to get another wife. She
turned out to be the complainant. "When she
got settled down," continued the hawker, "I
found out my mistake. She could or would
not work, but what she could do was eat and
quarrel." Continuing, the defendant said that
last night one of his boys cut his finger.
He told his wife—whom he addressed as "that
woman"—to prepare some medicine to dress
the finger. She said she did not know how to
do it, and defendant patiently explained to her
the compounding of the different ingredients,
but still she would not do it. "I got angry,"
concluded the defendant, "and struck her."

His Worship, addressing the defendant, said
that when a man took unto himself a wife he
did so for better or for worse. He was afraid
it was for the worse in defendant's case. He
must, however, pay a fine of \$1.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

AN EXAGGERATED REPORT.

The Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, of 28th ult., is
responsible for the following statement:—
Rubbish plague has again broken out in Hong-
kong. News received by the German mail
steamer *Prinz Sigismund* yesterday, stated that
no less than 60 deaths were occurring daily.
The plague is not confined to any particular
locality, but seems to be raging in all parts
of Hongkong. Many foreigners have been at-
tacked by the scourge, and the percentage of
deaths among the white population is higher
than among the natives. Many deaths are
resulting from plague at Canton, Macao, and
other places near to Hongkong.

CURRENCY REFORM IN KOREA.

THE FINANCIAL ADVISER'S SCHEME.

A Tokio dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi*
states that the Korean currency reform scheme
which Mr. Megata, Financial Adviser to the
Korean Government, launched with such
determination and conviction, has proved a
failure. The time given for the exchange of the
nickel pieces expired on the 30th ultimo, but
nickels still remain in circulation to the amount
of ¥15,000,000, almost half the total value of
currency in circulation in Korea. Mr. Megata
was, however, determined to stop the circula-
tion of the coin after that date and issued
instructions accordingly to the Korean Minis-
ter for Finance. The Seoul (Korean) Cham-
ber of Commerce addressed a petition to
Maquis (to asking for the extension of
the time, and the Commerce and Industry
Department of the Residency-General is in-
clined to think it advisable to extend the
time, as it is evident that the stoppage of the
circulation or exchange of the coins would
seriously hamper the business of both Koreans
and Japanese. The authorities of the Resi-
dency-General now admit of the failure of
the currency reform scheme of Mr. Megata,
and disapprove its execution any further. It
is, however, considered inexpedient that the
Residency-General should interfere with the
law issued by the Korean Government on the
advice of the Japanese Financial Adviser. But
if the matter is left as it now stands it is feared
it will cause general disturbance in the whole
of the peninsula. Marquis Ito, it is said, is
much perplexed by the situation.

Another Tokio dispatch, states that the
amount of old nickel pieces exchanged during
the time allowed was about ¥8,000,000, which
was chiefly converted into the Dai-ichi Ginko
notes. The amount of the new nickel coins is-
sued was not more than ¥500,000. According
to the calculation of the Financial Adviser's
department, the amount of old nickel coins in
circulation does not exceed ¥3,000,000, and
the stoppage of the circulation of this sum, it
is considered, is not likely to affect the economic
circles of Korea, the old coins being accepted
in payment of taxes. But there is still investi-
gation made by the Korean Chamber of
Commerce in Seoul, that the old coins are
still in circulation to the amount of not less
than ¥10,000,000, and in the opinion of the
Chamber stoppage would result in a loss of 50
sen per head of the population and close 500
markets in Korea.

The Finance Department at Tokio is
reported to place little credit on the report of
the Japanese Financial Adviser, Mr. Megata.
Mr. Mizunouchi, Director of the Finance
Bureau in the Finance Department, has been
appointed to visit Korea, to consult with Mr.
Megata, Financial Adviser, on the question of
currency reform. The Finance Department is
in favour of extending the time allowed for
exchange.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales,
eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince
and Princess of Wales, attains his twelfth birth-
day to-day.

REUTER'S New Orleans correspondent reports
that the Board of Control of the Louisiana
Leprosy Home has announced that leprosy is a
curable disease. Three former lepers have, it
is officially stated, been discharged from the
home "absolutely cured."

It is somewhat interesting to note that a
daughter and a niece of King Edward (and
therefore first cousins) should each have be-
come a Queen within a few weeks of each
other. Princess Maud, Queen of Norway, was
crowned on the 22nd inst.; and Princess Ena
of Battenberg, youngest daughter of Princess
Beatrice of England (Princess Henry of Batten-
berg), has now become Queen of Spain.

GERMAN COLONIAL SOLDIERS
IN HONGKONG.

A very unusual sight in this Colony is to be
witnessed at present on the Plover East, in the
vicinity of house No. 84, just to the East of No. 2
Police Station. When the Imperial German
mail s.s. *Seydlitz* arrived in port on Thursday,
she had on board some very strange-looking
passengers, who, from inquiries made, it was
learned were native soldiers from the German
colonies in East Africa, who are now en route
to New Guinea, to perform the duties of mili-
tary police there, under the German Govern-
ment. These men, one hundred and ten in
all, under the command of Captain Lietchmann,
are a strong and sturdy-looking lot, with the coal-
black skin, and the cast of countenance of the
true African, and appear to have had good mili-
tary training. This particular contingent is just
"fresh from the wars," as they have been fight-
ing against the rebels in the German African
colonies, though they look none the worse for it.
Donning their neat uniforms of khaki,
picked out in red, they make a very fine ap-
pearance, but upon donning their gay military
attire, they at once sink back to the appearance
of the coolies of the tropics, their undergarments,
scarcely to be dignified by the designation
"muffs," being somewhat more than scanty.
These men are being taken to their new post
entirely in the German mail boats, and the
party will proceed to their destination on the
s.s. *Prinz Waldemar*, sailing on Tuesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed
by Correspondents in this column.)

COSTUMES IN COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—It is not often that the frequenters of the
Supreme Court, whether they be judges, counsel,
or solicitors, officials of the Court, witnesses,
or parties in the litigation proceeding are
treated to the more or less edifying spec-
tacle of a lady's costume, skirt and blouse,
being produced, examined, and appraised
in open Court. Such, however, was the
spectacle witnessed yesterday morning in
his Honour the Pains Judge's Court, during
the progress of a case in which a local firm
of drapers sued a laundryman for the value of
a dress he was stated to have damaged while
in his charge for "getting up" purposes, when
the blouse and skirt were held up as "exhibits"
in the case. At home, of course, it is of not
infrequent occurrence that a lady's dress has
been produced in evidence in a suit for dam-
aged material, or for refusal to receive the gar-
ment on the ground that it is a misfit, and in
at least one instance the lady has been request-
ed by the judge to retire and don the "exhibit,"
but it must be borne in mind that in all those
instances the costumes were of very expensive
material, totalling a large sum in pounds ster-
ling for the completed costume. While, of
course, it must be granted that it is extremely
annoying to have one's clothes damaged by
careless washermen; it is an incontrovertible
fact that it is of weekly occurrence. It must be
borne in mind that in a tropical climate such
as this of Hongkong, at least during the hot
months, only the lightest and most delicate
materials are patronized by the fair sex for
their costumes, and it is manifestly unfair
to expect the Chinese washermen, who are,
in nine cases out of ten, unable to wash
the stronger garments of the serner sex
without inflicting some slight damage on
them; to handle the delicate fabrics of the
ladies' costumes without some slight, though
often times easily remedied damage. It must
also be borne in mind that it is only for
"occasions" that any expensive material is
used by the ladies in the tropics and the cos-
tumes for which they are used never require
the attention of the laundryman. Thus, in
common fairness, it must be said that it appears
somewhat harsh treatment to rush into Court
and sue a hardworking laundryman for the full
shop value of a slightly damaged garment, a
value at which alone that same washerman
would in all probability be able to provide
three such garments. If everyone were so
ready to "take their linen into Court" the
washerman of the Colony might as well put up
their shutters at once, and migrate to "green
fields and pastures new," for their means of
livelihood would be gone. Ladies, and I say
it with all deference, should be a bit more for-
bearing and not expect the rough Chinese
coolie washermen to handle delicate materials
in a manner which nine out of ten of
themselves would be, in all probability, unable
to attempt. A little more of this forbearance
and we should be spared these very ridiculous
scenes, in Court, which are neither edifying
nor instructive, and reflect but very poorly on
their instigators.—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 23rd June.

THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,
First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:
"On the 23rd at 11.50 a.m. the barometer has
risen in N. China and NE. Japan, and fallen
over S. China and the Philippines.
A shallow low-pressure area lies over the P.
coast of China and the Eastern Sea.
Pressure is highest over NE. Japan in the
North, and the Philippines in the South.
Fresh S. and SW. winds are indicated in the
Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the
China Sea.
Forecast.—Fresh SW. winds, squally,
showery."

THE N.Y.K. AND THE HILL
LINERS.

A DENIAL OF THE REPORTED PURCHASE.

The representative of the *Mainichi* is stated
to have made inquiries of a director of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, concerning the report
that the Company is negotiating for the pur-
chase of the s.s. *Dakota* and *Minnesota*. The
director is said to have emphatically contra-
dicted the assertion. He is further reported to
have asserted that the N.Y.K. has on more
than one occasion been asked by the Great
Northern Steamship Company to purchase the
steamers, but has declined to do so. In com-
menting on the reported interview, the *Mainichi*
suggests that the reports may have been set on
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OUTRAGE AT LEIGHTON HILL
ROAD.

JAPANESE LADY GASTLY WOUNDED.

PRESUMABLY THE WORK OF ROBBERS.

Another of those daring outrages, far more bold
in its execution than that of the Bateman case
some three years ago, which aroused such a state
of insecurity of life and property in Hongkong,
occurred at No. 4, Leighton Hill Road,
Happy Valley, this morning. The result of the
dastardly act of robbery, which is the theory
conceivable in the present case, is that
Mrs. Aoki, a Japanese lady, and wife of
Captain Aoki, superintendent of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha's line of steamers in Hongkong,
was removed to hospital suffering from serious
knife wounds, which it is hoped may not, but
it is feared, might terminate fatally.

The news of the outrage was communicated
to us at a late hour this afternoon and im-
mediately a *Hongkong Telegraph* representa-
tive was dispatched to make inquiries. The
police at No. 2 Police Station were interviewed
and they were, as is natural in such circum-
stances, rather reticent over the matter. All
we could gather was that Mrs. Aoki was
removed to hospital at a late hour this morning
suffering from knife wounds in the abdomen,
arms and ears.

From other sources likely to be better in-
formed of the occurrence, nothing definite could
be obtained. This much it has been possible
to ascertain, however. Captain and Mrs. Aoki
and their "boy" were the only occupants of the
house. This morning the boy left for the market
to purchase provisions for the day, and on re-
turning home he was met by the sensational
discovery of his mistress lying on the kitchen
floor of the house, in a pool of blood. On Mrs.
Aoki seeing her servant she motioned to him
to approach her and in a voice subdued by ex-
haustion, through loss of blood, asked him to
send for a doctor and her husband. The "boy,"
with all haste, rushed out of the house and
summoned a Japanese doctor residing in
Wanchai Road and then proceeded to fetch
Captain Aoki, and later the police. "When the
police arrived Mrs. Aoki had already been
removed to hospital, but they succeeded in
finding the knife with which, it is presumed,
the lady was stabbed on the kitchen floor.

From the facts hastily gathered it can only
be conjectured that robbery was the principal
motive of the dastardly assault. It is surmised
that the Japanese lady, who was in the first
floor of the house during the morning, must
have heard noises in her kitchen, and proceed-
ed below to ascertain the cause of the distur-
bance. On arriving at the kitchen she was set
upon by the robbers. It can be asserted beyond
doubt—for there is evidence to establish the
fact—that Mrs. Aoki put up a gallant fight
with her assailants, and was probably over-
powered by the superior numbers of the
robbers, who, foiled in their design, attacked
the lady with knives. After executing
frightful injuries, the robbers, it is sup-
posed, were, in all probability, disturbed
by noises in the backyard and left the
house quietly, so as to avoid suspicion, clos-
ing the door behind them in order to make
it appear that no one had entered during the
household's absence. So far as can be
learned, nothing had been removed by the
robbers.

There are other theories to account for the
occurrence, but the one related above is held to
be the most likely one. The police at Wan-
chai are assiduously investigating the matter,
and it is confidently hoped that the perpetra-
tors of the dastardly crime will soon be brought
to book.

On inquiry at the Government Civil Hospital,
we regret to learn that Mrs. Aoki's condition is
reported to be very bad.

ALLEGED DEFECTS IN
S.S. "SIBERIA."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
SHIPBUILDING CO.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company began
in the United States Circuit Court, on the 17th
ultimo, a suit for \$82,500 damages against the
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock
Company, alleging that the shipbuilding com-
pany did not construct the big trans-Pacific
liner *Siberia* according to specifications. The
Siberia was turned out in November, 1902, at
a cost of over \$1,750,000 (gold). In the sum-
mer of 1904 it was discovered, according to the
complaint, that she had a defective sternpost,
with badly flawed steel castings.—*New York Sun*.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Commander-in-Chief of India.
LONDON, 21st June.
The Standard states it is understood that Sir John French will succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of India in 1907.

The Russian Massacres.
The Duma deputies are making vigorous inquiries at Belostok, and have arrived at the conclusion that it is the duty of the Duma to discover and punish the authors of the massacres.

Later.

The United States and the Russian Massacres.

President Roosevelt regretfully informs the Jews of New York that official action regarding the Belostok massacres is impracticable, and that any interference could only do harm.

The Situation in Russia.
Mutinous outbreaks of troops have occurred in many cities in Russia.

A part of the Sevastopol garrison has mutinied and seized three guns. The mutineers were, however, subsequently surrounded and disarmed.

There are renewed fears of a renewed mutiny of the fleet at Odessa, and of a bombardment of the city.

The Black Sea trade is already demoralised and the strikes have hopelessly disorganised trade.

The dissatisfaction at Kronstadt has also developed into open insubordination.

STEALING TRAM TICKETS.

RE-HEARING GRANTED.

A re-hearing was applied for and granted recently by Mr. F. A. Hazeland of the case in which a tramway conductor received the full penalty of the law—to go to gaol for six months, with hard labour and six hours' stocks—for stealing 100 tram tickets, valued at \$5, the property of the Company, a week ago.

The re-hearing came on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, and the defendant was represented by Mr. G. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings.

On his Worship taking his seat, Mr. Dixon intimated that he had an application to make and that was for a further postponement of the case. He gave as his reason that he knew nothing whatever of the case. The facts were in the hands of Mr. Hastings and as that gentleman was indisposed the case could not be proceeded with.

Inspector Gourlay—I think it is "hard lines" on the Tramway people, your Worship. They are busy men and cannot afford to lose time at the Police Court.

Mr. Dixon—I think it more "hard lines" on the defendant. He was only released on bail yesterday.

Inspector Gourlay—But you applied for the re-hearing.

Mr. Dixon—Yes, I did.

After further conversation his Worship granted a formal remand until Saturday, neither the representative of the Tramway Company nor Mr. Dixon need appear; for the case will then be fixed for Monday afternoon, July 2nd.

The prisoner was released on bail in the sum of \$3,000.

THE BANGKOK-CHINA COOLIE TRADE.

It is commonly reported, says the Bangkok Times, that the N.Y.K. boat *Child* is to carry deck passengers from Bangkok to Swatow at the rate of one each. There is also some talk that the North-German Lloyd Orient Line will go one better with a free passage and free food.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

TAIREN'S STATUS AS A FREE PORT.

In connection with the conversion of Tairen into a free port, and the establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Company, it is stated that the Japanese Government has made arrangements to improve the jetty and provide other additional shipping facilities at that port. The expenditure is estimated at about ¥20,000,000.

It is stated that Mr. Yamazaki, of the Foreign Office, and Major-General Fukushima, are to be sent to China on a special mission. They are understood to have general instructions to arrange for carrying out the decisions arrived at by the council of statesmen held in Tokyo on the 22nd of May with regard to Manchuria. In other words, the *Japan Mail* remarks, they will arrange for exchanging Japanese military government for China so civil administration as soon as possible, without regard to the dates conventionally fixed. They will also discuss the question of sanitary arrangements. Another function entrusted to them has reference to Tairen. This is to be made a free port. But not a free port in the sense that merchandise destined for any part of Manchuria will be admitted without payment of duties. Such a system would be a violation of China's sovereign rights. Japan may duly declare Tairen free so far as concerns imports destined for Liaoting, which is under her own control, but beyond that region China's jurisdiction commences, and duties will be levied. The question, then, is what machinery should be organised for levying them—a custom-house at Wafangdian, or customs offices at every station along the line; or a custom house at Tairen itself, where Japanese officials would collect the dues on account of the Chinese, as is done by the German at Tientsin. This last plan is said to be most in favour.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1905.

The report of the Inspector of schools for 1905 is printed in the current number of the *Gazette*, and from it we quote in part as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Excluding \$300 paid by Mr. Arculli towards the cost of the Indian school, the revenue collected amounts to \$9,733.50. It has been increased from \$922 in 1900, or by more than ten-fold.

The expenditure on education, including Queen's College, for the year was \$5,677.38, being 2.8% of the total expenditure of the Colony. The estimated expenditure was \$5,803.35, of which \$30,674.42 were not spent.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS.

The number of schools (Government and Grant) was 83, an increase of 2 over last year's return. The average attendance was 5,323, as against 4,970. The proportion of pupils in the Upper Grade Schools to those in Lower Grade Schools is as 3,146 to 2,177. The Chinese side of the Bellios Public School has for the purposes of this calculation been treated as an upper grade school. Upper Grade Schools are defined in the Grant Code as those with a staff competent to give instruction in all the subjects of Standard VII. The great majority of them are English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

The steady increase in the numbers of pupils studying English is maintained. The corresponding decrease in vernacular education has been checked. This is highly satisfactory when the improvement in the standard of the vernacular schools is considered. It seems to show that the improvement in them has the approval of parents. This view is confirmed by the fluctuation in the numbers of the individual schools, as illustrated by the following figures. Nine vernacular schools obtained a grant of \$7 or more in both 1904 and 1905. The sum of the average attendances in these good schools increased from 405 to 451, and the average is now 50 for each school. Seven schools obtained a grant of only \$5 in both 1904 and 1905. The average attendance in these, decreased from 161 to 151, and is now 21.6.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The figures for the private schools were taken in a more systematic way than has hitherto been done; still they are but an approximation. The English and Anglo-Chinese private schools do not include 36 night schools, with a maximum monthly enrolment of 635. Of the 3,047 children in private vernacular schools, 500, or one in six, are being taught by the new method; and the rest receive the time-honoured classical education. The proportion of girls to boys in the schools was as 1,922 to 3,401, a slight increase as compared with last year. Of the 2,146 pupils in vernacular schools, 1,192 or 60 per cent, are girls.

The statistics given show an increase of 7% in the total number of pupils in Government and grant schools; and the critical portion of this report will show that the standard of education has been maintained, possibly somewhat improved, in the English and Anglo-Chinese schools, and has certainly been improved in the vernacular schools. The last feature is satisfactory for general reasons, and particularly because Chinese female education is almost entirely limited to education in the vernacular tongue.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils in the Government schools is 782; and the net cost to Government *per pupil* is \$6.17. The corresponding figure for last year is \$4.21. The increase is mainly due to heavy initial and non-recurrent expenditure on the Victoria School.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

The school originally was open to boys and girls alike. But it was decided, upon the opening of the complementary Victoria School, to restrict the attendance of big boys. Boys over 12 are no longer allowed admittance. This has had a certain effect on the average attendance; which was nevertheless higher than it has ever yet been, namely, 57.2 for 1905, as compared with 54.8 for 1904, and 46.4 for 1903. The maximum enrolment was 63. Fees amounting to \$1,979 were collected, which is also a record.

The shifting nature of the population and the consequent difficulty of following a fixed course of instruction are forcibly illustrated by the fact that, although 109 pupils attended the school in the course of the year, the maximum number present in any month was only 68. The average daily percentage of the total monthly enrolment reached the very high figure of 97 in December, are only fell below 90 during a scare about diphtheria.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

The school was opened towards the end of March. Pleasantly situated on Caroline Hill and tastefully equipped, it enjoys the distinction of being perhaps the prettiest school in the Colony.

Instruction is given to children under thirteen, of both sexes, and to boys over that age. As is the case at the Kowloon School, the small children greatly predominate. It is too early to say how far it will be possible to give a secondary education to the upper classes; that depends of course on the average length of the boys' career in the school. Experience at Kowloon seems to show that a syllabus based on the hope that any considerable proportion of the pupils will stay for more than 3 years, is one based upon sand. There can, however, be no doubt that the school is meeting a genuine need. The numbers on the roll reached 51 by the end of December. Everything is being done that can be done, in the way of classifying the pupils and co-ordinating the school work, to render the instruction in the two British schools as similar as possible, in order that when pupils are superannuated under the age limit, they may pass into the sister school with the minimum of inconvenience.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The average attendance has at last shown a slight improvement, being 93 as compared with 85 last year. But the school tends to

come more and more exclusively Anglo-Chinese. There are signs of an increasing desire on the part of Chinese parents to give their daughters an English education, though the feeling is nothing like so strong as it is in the case of their sons. Should this tendency become accentuated, the English side of the school is capable of rapid development to supply the want; in the meantime, the Chinese side must be regarded as the main effort of the Government to assist Chinese female education.

I take this opportunity of expressing my great regret at the approaching retirement of Mrs. Bateman, the headmistress, who has held her appointment almost from the foundation of the school.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

An important change has been made in the organization of the schools. They have been made feeders to Queen's College, so far as it lies in the power of any but the boys and their parents to make them. The courses of study have been modified to make them coincide as closely as possible with those followed in the lower and preparatory schools of the College, and the nomenclature of the classes has been altered to the same end: the free entrance scholarships into the college from the district schools have also been revived. Moreover, it has been arranged that boys applying for admission to the college and failing to pass the entrance examination, shall be given cards which shall procure them a prior right of admission to the three schools; and that boys so admitted shall after a year or two, on again applying for admission to the college, be given priority over boys who have prepared themselves at outside schools. These measures must necessarily produce their effect but slowly. The object to be gained is a concentration in the upper school at Queen's College of the boys who ask for an education of more than 5 years. Unfortunately, the boys who wish to prolong their education to this extent are a small minority.

The Saturday morning normal classes have been continued throughout the year. Some of the junior Chinese masters have greatly improved their methods by attending them.

YAU-MA-TI SCHOOL.

The school increased in numbers by over 15 per cent, and was practically full throughout the year. The new buildings were ready for occupation at the end of the past year, and are in all respects very satisfactory. The Estimates provided for a considerable increase in the staff. Owing to the lack of accommodation in the old building it was not possible to fill these new appointments in the year under review; but the assistant English master was engaged from Home in time to begin work at the beginning of the new year, bringing the establishment up to its full strength. It is a reasonably safe prediction to foretell, that the school will develop considerably in the next year or two.

WANCHAI SCHOOL.

This is the only Government Anglo-Chinese School east of the Clock Tower, except the small school at Tang-lung-chau. Its advantageous situation combined with a high standard of efficiency promises that its steady growth will be continued. The average attendance is now 140, as compared with 115 in 1904, and the net cost of each pupil \$11.93, a very low figure.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ho Kam-po, the former master, retired at the beginning of the year; and in his place I recommended a man of a very much more advanced type in Mr. Sung Hok-pang. Had there been a considerable falling off in attendance when the school came under the new control it would not have been surprising; for everyone knows that the relation between pupils and teachers is much closer among the Chinese than with us, the former do not so much attend a school as "sit under" a teacher. It was the more gratifying to find that no decrease followed, but that, on the contrary, the numbers tended to increase. I, therefore, felt justified in recommending that the staff should be doubled—it has hitherto been quite inadequate numerically—and that a small school fee, 25 cents monthly, should be charged, in 1906. The latter experiment is a severe test of the interest of parents in their daughters' education; the general opinion seems to have been that parents would not pay for the education of daughters, only to have them pass at an early age into another family. I may perhaps anticipate next year's report by saying that this view, like many others which are based on the assumed selfishness and benightedness of the Chinese, has already been stultified by the event. My detailed report shows that the school is giving a much more advanced education than can be had elsewhere in the vernacular schools.

ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOLS.

The lower grade Anglo-Chinese schools were not favourably regarded by the Committee on Education, which contemplated their ultimate disappearance from the scheme of aided education. The success which has attended the endeavours to improve the teaching of the Chinese masters has of late years somewhat modified my own views on the subject; but, at any rate, no master can learn how to teach without assistance. It is often asked why the Government does not open a normal school. The answer is that it has normal classes every week at the district schools, which the Chinese masters from the grant schools are invited and advised to attend; they never do; and the consequence is an amazing difference between such schools, for instance, as grant school No. 15 and the new lower grade district school at Tang-lung-chau. Unless the lower grade Anglo-Chinese school can serve as models to the numerous private Anglo-Chinese schools of the Colony, it is hard to see the object of their support by the Government.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Owing to the absence from the Colony of the English mistress of the Training Home for Girls, the best of the upper grade vernacular schools has necessarily been closed this year in the lower grade. With a high dollar, the loss from the money point of view is not important; indeed, the distinction between the two classes of schools is not so clear in the respect as might be supposed. The fact that the staff competent to give instruction in all the subjects of the seventh standard, as required by the Code, has not succeeded in raising their average performance to a very high level. The average attendance was 114, as compared with 148 last year.

The lower grade schools show an increase from 1,692 to 1,829. This increase has already been considered above. In dealing with the total figures of vernacular education, two schools have been closed, and two new

ones opened—one at Kowloon City and one at Yau-mai.

Seeing how much more dependent is the female population than the male upon the vernacular schools, it is a matter for sincere regret that the standard of education among the teachers in the schools for girls should be as it is, so very low.

Provision was made in the Estimates for 1906 for the appointment of two sub-inspectors—one of needlework and one of the vernacular schools. The officers to whom these appointments have since been given were temporarily appointed in 1905, and I am thus in a position to report on the success of this further measure of supervision. The schools are now visited more frequently than has hitherto been possible; terminal reports are sent to the managers; and it is now in my power to check the beginnings of irregularities to a degree that was not formerly practicable.

The Grant Code section 26 is rather vague as to the courses of study of the vernacular schools. It was felt at the time the Code was compiled that the change in the methods of instruction was so great, that it would be unwise to attempt to lay down the law too exactly. Meanwhile a number of experiments have been tried, and it is now possible to make more specific recommendations. The course of study and the time-table given in Appendix C are the results of experience; and are now adopted in some of the best vernacular schools. It may be advisable at a later date to amend the Code, by making this course, with such modifications as further consideration may suggest, compulsory in vernacular schools. Meanwhile it is some satisfaction to remember, that so full a course could not have been seriously considered two years ago.

There is a natural tendency on the part of such teachers in the grant schools as have a direct monetary interest in the amount of the Grant, to permit pupils to attend in excess of the numbers sanctioned by the Code for a given floor-space. As a preventive, it has been laid down that, when checking the rolls each month, all such excessive attendances should be ignored.

HYGIENE.

At the beginning of the year, the subject was made compulsory in all Government and grant schools. Much interest was taken in it, and a report was made on the year's work that little is left to add now. Towards the end of the year, proposals were approved by the Government to publish a list of experiments illustrating the authorised text-book, to translate the text-book, or such parts of it as were suitable, into Chinese, and to make the subject compulsory in the higher standards of the vernacular schools.

HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

These subjects were discussed at considerable length; but no definite conclusions had been arrived at by the end of the year. In Hongkong there is one great obstacle in the way of a widespread technical education, which is, that the large class of Chinese mechanics, who need most, pick up their handicrafts on the apprentice system, and they seldom have any but a very elementary education in the vernacular, on which to found the desired superstructure of advanced mathematics, chemistry or electricity. On the other hand, the classes who attend the Anglo-Chinese schools do not usually adopt engineering or the allied professions.

JAPANESE NAVAL GUNNERY.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

The *Osaka Mainichi* publishes an interesting article on the progress made in gunnery by the Japanese Navy, based upon remarks made by Commander Nomura, who was a gunner on the cruiser *Iwate* during the late war. Commander Nomura ascribes the victory of the Japanese fleet in the battle of the Japan Sea to the superior gunnery of the Japanese fleet. The progress made in that direction is largely due to Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister for the Navy. In 1881, while he was still a Lieutenant, Baron Yamamoto in concert with one or two other young officers addressed a memorial to the Minister for the Navy, urging the importance of the study of gunnery. In response to this memorial the late cruiser *Asama* and the late gun-boat *Hasho* were commissioned as gunnery training-ships, and scientific study of gunnery was imposed upon officers and men on the training-ships at Mutsu, Yokosuka. This was the beginning of the gunnery-school of the Imperial Navy. Since that time the Navy has concentrated its energy in this direction until the present high standard of proficiency has been attained.

Commander Nomura, after referring in detail to the history of gunnery, continues:—"Viewing from the practical lessons learned in the battle of the Japan Sea, victory in naval engagements entirely depends upon superiority of gunnery. The contest is decided by supremacy in this direction, and the victory is consummated by the use of torpedoes. In the battle of the Japan Sea fire was opened at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the *Orelbitya*, flagship, went down at three o'clock, while the *Kruso*, the flagship of Admiral Robtzevsky, at the head of the right fleet, caught fire in half-an-hour after the opening of the engagement, and was then almost completely incapacitated.

The Russian fleet having lost the flagships, was involved in disorder, and confronting our superior force, suffered total defeat. From these facts it may be seen that this battle was practically decided in about an hour after the opening of the fighting. In the pursuit fighting on the 28th the cruisers *Iwate* and *Yakumo* under the command of Admiral Shimamura, attacked and sunk the Russian ironclad *Oushkoff*. Of course, the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* are more powerful than the *Oushkoff*, but if the power of guns forms the most important factor in naval fighting, the *Oushkoff* carried 10-inch guns against the 8-inch of the *Iwate* and *Yakumo*. Fire was opened at a range of about 7,000 metres, and the *Oushkoff* sank in about half-an-hour. In an engagement at such long range, the 10-inch gun must be more effective than the 8-inch gun, and yet the *Oushkoff* was sunk without doing any damage to the Japanese ships. This result was entirely due to superior gunnery."

Commander Nomura then dwells upon the manner in which the Navies of the Powers, since the battle of the Japan Sea, have set about the task of improvement of both guns and gunnery, and concludes that it is essential for the Japanese to further improve in the same direction, so that they may not be left behind.

Japan Chronicle.

THE CLOTHES THIEF.

"I heard the rattle of a piece of bamboo and on looking up saw a bamboo stick, on which was attached a piece of clothing, being drawn out of the window. I ran out and arrested the defendant." This was the statement made by the master of a Chinese shop in Connaught Road Central this morning, at the Police Court, when prosecuting a coolie for stealing several pieces of clothing out of the shop last night. It appeared that, for several nights past the people in the shop noticed that as soon as they closed the doors for the night an unknown coolie would take up his position at the door of the premises and go to sleep. Nothing was said to this, but soon the discovery was made that several trifling articles had disappeared. They could not directly put the blame on the coolie, for they could not imagine how he could procure the things without being seen. Last night, following his usual practice, the coolie was up to time and, as soon as the doors were closed, pretended to go asleep. At the side of the coolie was a thin bamboo stick, measuring about eight feet in length, at the end of which was attached a needle. When the coolie thought "all was quiet" he went round to the side of the shop, and from the open window, drew out several articles of clothing with the bamboo. The last piece, however, fixed him. He must have taken fright when drawing out the last piece, for the bamboo crashed against something and awoke the master, who was just in time to see the bamboo making an exit through his side window. He rushed out of the back door and nailed the coolie who had the bamboo and the clothing slung over his shoulder, and in whom he recognised the gentleman who slept on his doorstep the previous nights. Inspector Ritchie placed the thief before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistracy this morning, and his Worship, after evidence had been heard, sent accused to gaol for twenty-one days, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write under date the 22nd inst.—"Since the issue of our last report there has again been a slight reaction in our market, and although rates in some instances are comparatively weaker, still a moderate business has been put through during the past week.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued very steady throughout the week closing firm with buyers at \$815. The London quotation has advanced to £91 5s. Nationals have been negotiated at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have further depreciated to \$352 without inducing buyers, and are now offering at this rate. In other Northern Companies there is no business to report and shares are available at quotations. Unions are wanted at \$810.

Fire Insurances.—Quotations are unchanged. China Fires remain fixed at \$85, while Hongkong Fires are in request at \$305.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are quoted at \$20½. Douglases have advanced and have buyers at \$41 after sales at this rate. A fair demand having set in, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have further strengthened their position and can probably be placed at \$26. Indo China have been done at \$77 closing quiet at this rate. Star Ferries are quoted at \$30 and \$21 for the old and new shares respectively.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have not maintained their position and can be had at \$15. 980. Orientals are fixed at Gold \$14. Raubs have slightly hardened and are now inquired for at \$33.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$155, closing weak at this rate. Kowloon Wharves may be procurable at \$102. Shares are offering of Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., at \$114. Hongkong Wharves have receded to \$122.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue dull and offering at \$117. Shanghai Lands have dropped to \$110 and shares have changed hands at this price. Kowloon Lands fetched \$38 and Humphreys' Estates are quiet at \$114. Hongkong Hotels are unaltered.

Cotton Mills.—We have heard of no business locally, but quotations for other Northern Mills show a slight decline. Sales are reported of Ewos at \$18 and Laos Kung Mows at \$15. 70 while sellers predominate in Internationals at \$14. 6s and 50c Chees at \$13. 30s.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$18, and China Providents at \$9. Bell's Asbestos have buyers at \$7½ cum the dividend of 1s. 3d. to be paid next month. Dairy Farms are quoted at \$16. A few Electrics were sold at \$15. Ices are in demand at \$240. During the early part of the week business was done in Langkats at \$15. 27½, but towards the close they are somewhat easier. Sumatras have been disposed of at the improved rate of \$15. 7½, and Watsons have been booked at \$13½.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	21 1/2
Do. demand	21 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	21 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	26 5/8
America—Bank T.T.	51 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	21 1/2
India T.T.	158 1/2
Do. demand	158 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72 1/2
Singapore T.T.	104 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	103 1/2
Yankee—Bank T.T.	127 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/O	21 13/16
6 months' sight L/O	21 15/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	52 1/2
4 months' sight do.	53 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	21 1/2
4 months' sight do.	21 1/2
6 months' sight do.	21 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	22 1/2
Bar Silver	30 3/16
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	94 1/2

Intimations.

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HARRY LAUDER'S Famous Scotch Comic songs: Killiecrankie, Referee, Stop your Ticking Jock, I'm fu' the noo, She is my Daisy, Mister John Mackay.

GEO. ROBBER. Prehistoric men, Poor thing, I live underneath, Kindness rewarded.

ARTHUR ROBERTS' Trial by Jury, Topsy Turvey, For Thee.

LOUIS BRADFIELD and FARKOA in songs from all the latest operas.

ANDREW BLACK Annie Laurie, Piper O'Duode, Land o' the Leal, MacGregor's Gathering, Banks of Allen Water, March of the Cameron men, Scots wha hae.

BEN DAVIES. Songs of Araby, My Pretty Jane, When other Lips, Tom Bowling.

EDWARD LLOYD. Holy City, Death of Nelson. Yes, let me like a soldier fall, When all the world is fair.

JOHN HARRISON. 'Tis the Day, Come into the Garden Maud, Sailor's Grave.

FRANCISCO. La Paloma, Prologue from Pagliacci, Toreador song, La Marseillaise, Lost chord, Largo al Facotum.

BAND SELECTIONS. by Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, Bessie o' the Barn, La Garde Republicaine, Bohemian Orchestra, etc.

Raust, Chinese Honeymoon, Torador, Gondoliers, Cingalee, Bells of New York, Orchid, etc.

SOUZA'S FAMOUS MARCHES:
Chorister's waltz, Laughing Water, Mosquito Parade, Navajo Cakewalk, Darkies' dream, Jolly Fellows waltz, Happy Darkies, Les Patience waltz, Salome, Double Eagle march, Estudiantina waltz, Valse Bleu, Salut d'Amour, In the good old summer time, Loin du Bal, Sword and Lance march, Whistling Rufus, Smoky Mokes.

MELBA, PATTI, Caruso, Tamagno and all the great operatic artists.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

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EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	28th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	2nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"POLYDEMUS"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACELLES"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	2nd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELUS"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WO"	9th "

HOMEWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ORESTES"	14th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	28th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	30th "

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	5th July.
	"TELEMACHUS"	4th August.
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TEUCER"	12th July.
	"TYDEUS"	15th August.

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1906.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	25th June.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	26th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	26th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	27th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	28th "

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Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
"ANGLO SAXON"				About 10th July.
"JOHN HARDIE"				About 20th August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906.

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
ALESIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	3rd July.
SPEZIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	9th July.
SAMBIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	18th July.
SAXONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	25th July.

HOMEWARD.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	24th June.
* RHENANIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, and NAPLES for Landing Passengers, (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	10th July.
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	24th July.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	7th August.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	21st August.
* SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th Sept.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.
The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Washerman.

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by s.s. "HAMBURG", s.s. "HOHENSTADEN", s.s. "SCANDIA" and s.s. "SILESIA".

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND WILADIVOSTOK	25th June, Freight and Passengers.
LYEEMOON	SHANGHAI	29th June, Freight and Passengers.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	5th July, Freight and Passengers.
JTHAKA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chemulpo, all Yangtze and Northern China ports.
Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	MONDAY, 25th June, 3 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	MONDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSING"	MONDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th June, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	SATURDAY, 30th June, Daylight.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan,
Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	August 14th.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	September 5th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meisner	September 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

A.D.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain J. Rafferty, will be despatched as
above, on or about the 10th July.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

Shipping—Steamer.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"
Captain Henderson, will be despatched as
above, on or about 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 22nd June, 1906. per 5 Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast—Shiu	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Lau	20
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	20
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Head—Ngau Tau	60
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	72
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-keok	80
" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai	24
" Leg—Yeung Pai	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	23
" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	2
" Brains—Chi Kwai	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tai	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	7
" Liver—Chi Kon	26
" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chi Pui	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	15
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok	55
" Heart—Yeung Sum	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	22
" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	16
" Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	24
" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau	24
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	20
Doves—Pan Kau	22
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	22
Fowls, Canton—Kai	28
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese—Ngo	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo	22
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	5
Hare—Tu Chai	11
Partridge—Che Khoo	11
Pheasant—Shan Kai	11
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	11
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	11
Quail—Um Chiu	11
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	11
Saupe—Sn Chai	11
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	65
" Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap	11
Teal, Shanghai, Sulap	11
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sui Ap	11

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	14
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu	13
Carp—Li Yu	13
Catfish—Chik Yu	13
Codfish—Mun Yu	13
Crabs—Hoi	13
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	13
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	13
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	9
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	10
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	10
" Yellow—Wong Sui	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	11
Grouper—Sek Pan	11
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	11
Herrings—Tso Pak	11
Halibut—Cheung Kwau Yu	11
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	11
Loach—Wu Yu	11
Lobsters—Lung Ha	11
Mackerel—Chi Yu	11
Monk Fish—Mun Yu	11
Mullet—Chai Yu	11
Oysters—Sung Hoo	11
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	11
Perch—Tau Loo	11
Pike—Fa Pau Poong	11
Plaice—Pau Yu	11
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	11
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	11
Prawns—Ming Ha	11
Ray—Fa Pa Sa	11
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	11
Roach—Chun Yu	11

Salmon, (C'ron), fresh water—Ma Yau

Yu	38
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	28
Shrimps—Ha	35
Sole—Lap Yu	10
Sole—Tat Sa Yu	13
Tench—Wan Yu	13
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	13
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	55
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	19
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	35
" Ko	—
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping	—
" Ko	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng	3
" Heung Chiu	—
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	10
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lul	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	9
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	17
" Amer—Kum San Ning Moong	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	14
" Fresh, Lai Chi	15
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
Moong	4
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Managosteen, San Chuk Tai	26
Oranges, (Canton)—Sung Sheng Tim	16
" Chang	—
" Small—Tai Kut	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	8
Olives—Pak Lam	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	28
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large—Hung Chiu	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Foon	13
" Ti Paw-lau	6
" and cooking—Chung-lung	—
" Paw-lau	—
Platane—Tai Chen	3
Pine, Swallow—Hung Lai	5
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	18
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sung Hop Tuo	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

15	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah	10
55	Chi Chuk	—
56	Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	12
10	Tau	—
22	Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
16	Pin Tau	—
24	Beans Sprout—Ah Choi	3
18	Beans Long—Tau Kok	8
15	Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
	Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
	Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
	Brassica—Pak Choi	—
	Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	—
28	Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	—
32	Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	each
20	Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	—
—	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
—	Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	—
22	Fa	each
32	Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
28	Choi-fa	each
22	Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	—
\$	Carrots—Kan Shun	—
\$	Celery, Chinese Tong Kan Choy	—
—	Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choy	—
—	Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
—	Chilles Dried—Con Lat Chiu	—
—	Red—Hung Fa	—
28	Green—Cheung Lat Chiu	—
25	Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	—
30	Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	—
—	Ritter Squash—Fu Kwa	—
65	Garlic—Suen Tau	—
45	Ginger, young—Sun Taz Keung	—
—	old—Lo Keung	—
—	Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	—
—	Indian Corn—Suk Mai	piece
—	Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each
—	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
—	Mandarin—Kwei Lun Ma Tai	—
—	Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Che Kho	—
—	Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	—
14	Green—Sang Chung	—
13	Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—
16	Japan—Yat Poon	—
16	Okroes—Mo Ker	—
21	Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	—
16	Gradus Pea	—
14	Green Peas—Cheng Tau	each
12	Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	—
15	Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Sh	—
9	Tai	—
9	Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai	—
10	American—Fa Ki	—
14	Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tai	—
24	Macao—Oh Moon	—
28	Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	—
60	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	doz
11	Rhubarb	—
18	Shalots—Con Chung Tau	—
18	Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	—
22	Spinage—Yin Choi	—
30	Tomatoes—Fan Ker	—
30	Taro—Wai Tai	—
20	Turnips, Punt (Long)—Low Pak	—
34	English—Yeung Low Pak	piece
32	Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	—
26	Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	—
12	Catnips—Lan Kok	—
19	Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	—
26	Yam—Tai Shu	—
	C. W. BRET	

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIC,"
Captain Court, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 26th
June, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line S.S. Sydney bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TOURANE 10th July.
S.S. TONKIN 24th July.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 7th August.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 21st August.
S.S. POLYNESIE 4th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"
Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT,
on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at Noon,
taking Passengers and Cargo for the above
Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July
Shawmut	9,666	E. V. Roberts	27th July
Tremont	9,666	T. W. Garlick	32nd Aug.

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"LOWTHER CASTLE" 29th July.

"SAINT EGBERT" To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1906.

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS
OF

TURKISH AND DEALERS IN Ladies'
clothing, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's
Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1906.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY
FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at
Moderate Prices.

Should patrons find any Meat supplied not
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,
No. 1 Stall, Central Market.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY	\$22.50
"	20.00
"	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

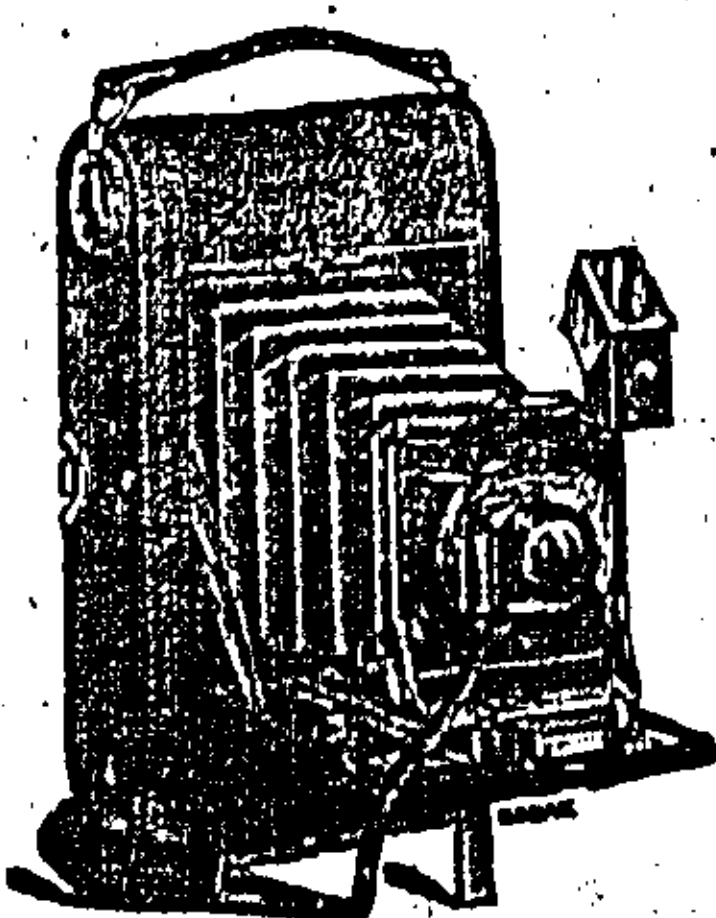
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.



DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$500,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/10/16 } = \$6.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$81 1/2 buyers London 92 1/2- \$38
National Bank of China, Limited	99,975	£7	£5	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$35 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16	5 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,131 \$153,844 \$69,279 \$61,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$1,220,928	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$3 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$810
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$15	\$6,000 \$264,638	\$8,563	\$14 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$88,941 \$250,000 \$300,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 ..	7 1/2 %	\$26
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$77
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905	8 % 7 1/2 % 4 %	{ Tls. 62 sellers Tls. 51 buyers 27/-
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	£107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$30
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$218	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906 \$0.75 }	3 1/2 %	\$21
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 350,479 Tls. 45,000 Tls. 87,200	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129	\$49,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$160
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897		\$20 sellers
Penang Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04		Tls. 105 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 none }	£13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.20 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905 ..	7 %	G. \$14
Prob. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$1 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$550,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$34 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$102
New Long and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$155
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 114 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 57,665	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 221 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100		Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	{ \$24 for year ended 30.6.1905 \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	8 1/2 % 13 1/2 %	{ \$31 buyers \$18 sales \$15 sales
Central Stores, Limited	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	{ 7 % on \$74 for 1905 None		{ \$300 buyers \$130
Do. (new issue)	723	\$15	\$15	\$648,975	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$24,071	\$67,839	Final of \$34 making \$7 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$117 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$1,935	Final of 6 1/2 % = 10 % for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 15
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	7 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$208,386	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$38 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none				
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$63
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 61 sellers
Laou-kung-moi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,750	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,436	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,056	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	190 sellers
Beila Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$814	\$856	1/3 per share for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904		\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	12 1/2 %	Tls. 79 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 1/2 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$9 1/2	\$6	\$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000 \$500,000 \$185,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	9 %	\$28
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 65 cents } for 10 months ending 28.2.06 ..	8 %	\$15 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$37,776	\$2,706	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$61,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	11 %	\$9
Maatschappij tot Mijne, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,803	Tls. 10,374	{ second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making } Tls. 15 so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06 ..	10 %	Tls. 227 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	{ Tls. 31 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making } Tls. 32 1/2 1905	6 1/2 %	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 8 1/2 1905	11 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Shanghai Hojje Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 147 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	none	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 365 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,000 7,000 7,000 }	{ £20 £20 £20 }	{ £20 £20 £20 }	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6		Tls. 280 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$41,934	First year	8 1/2 %	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	7 1/2 %	\$6
Heston Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,795 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	{ 30 cents \$10.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 % 11 %	{ \$80 \$180
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6 ..	10 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10					

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 6185

二月初五年二十三光緒

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

六拜禮

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

THE "GAZETTE."

(16th June.)

In connection with the proposal of the Government to withdraw from certain *hongs* the privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed of collecting Chinese letters in Hongkong intended for delivery to Chinese firms and persons in Canton, and distributing them through the media of responsible parties in Canton—a reform brought about by the declared ability of the Imperial Chinese Post Office to undertake the duty—certain remarks were made on the vote in the Legislative Council which are entitled to consideration. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai asked whether the *hongs* which were empowered to collect and deliver Hongkong letters in Canton had been informed of the new arrangement? In reply, the Colonial Secretary said he presumed that the Postmaster-General had informed the *hongs* that their services would be no longer required, but he, at least, had taken no step to make the arrangement known to them personally. But he added, "the new regulations have appeared in the *Gazette*." The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai observed that: "The *Government Gazette* is not read by them," and therein lay the crux of the situation. It is immaterial whether the Postmaster-General of his own initiative informed the *hongs* of the new arrangement. That is beside the question. The point is that the Government seem to believe that they have only to print an announcement in the official *Gazette* and forthwith it becomes public property. As a matter of fact it might be buried in the deepest depths of the harbour and yet obtain as much publicity as it does through the medium of the *Gazette*. There may be a few people in Hongkong who spend their spare moments in perusing the columns of the *Gazette*, but it is safe to say that the vast majority in Hongkong has never even seen the publication, far less read it. They could not tell its size or shape, and many would be at loss to say whether it is issued daily, weekly, monthly or annually. To go further, we may say with confidence that many respectable persons never heard of it. The press of Hongkong endeavours to obtain nutriment from this work of art, but readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* must be well aware that it is a labour of no ordinary magnitude to wade through the mass of verbosity in which announcements are made. Not only that, but the phraseology is frequently so involved and archaic that it is actually misleading. We have repeatedly quoted instances where the writers in the *Gazette* made statements which they actually did not mean and had finally to retract. And this is the instrument by which the Chinese are to learn what the Government intends to do, and what's what! As a rule a Bluebook is generally more interesting than the *Government Gazette*, which occupies such a high place in the minds of the officials. The *Gazette* is mainly valuable as a pigeon-hole where matters of public concern may be filed and forgotten, but as a medium of communication with the general public it is absolutely useless. Where the Chinese community is concerned it should be a standing rule that personal notification should be made of the Government's intentions, so that none should be in a position to say they contravened the law in ignorance. As a bulwark of the State and an institution of the Crown the *Gazette* must be viewed with the utmost respect, but it requires a very keen eye to discern its actual usefulness—except as a book of reference for future generations.

A MATTER OF CONVENTION.

(18th June.)

An article which is singularly apropos at the present time, when the sweltering heat of summer is at hand, appears in a recent issue of the *Rangoon Gazette* on the subject of tropical clothing, the author being Dr. T. F. Pedley, a well-known practitioner in the chief port of Burma. Dr. Pedley is exceedingly severe on that class of people who prefer to don the garb of a colder climate to that which is best suited to the tropics. He maintains that the wearing of thick, dark-coloured clothing is physiologically wrong and injurious to health. A few years ago it was the general custom to wear white clothes, but convention, and perhaps snobbishness, decreed that the most comfortable apparel for the East was *infra dig*, with the result that the most suitable dress for a tropical climate was declared taboo, and, in Rangoon at least, people are now suffering all the pangs of the nether regions in the attempt to conform with fashion. The Doctor remarks that "men who would wear boating costume in Mark Lane at 75° F. in the shade, here dress in black when it is 95° F. and notwithstanding the fact that our skin does much of the work of our kidneys, we dress in black, unwashable garments evening after evening, the year through." Of course, we are all perfectly well aware that to attempt to masquerade as Esquimaux when the thermometer has risen above the nineties is the height of folly, but the difficulty is to display that fortitude and disregard of fashion which is involved in the adoption of sensible habits, particularly in the matter of attire. The noteworthy fact is that the only offenders against comfort and health are Britons. Those who come from Continental countries, unless they have

been led astray by their British friends, are usually to be found wearing garments of white cotton which permits them to perform their daily round of duties with the minimum of discomfort. But the Briton, proud of his self-martyrdom, continues to wear the high collar and tweed clothes of what he is pleased to deem civilised life. A correspondent writing on this subject remarks: "The acquirement of the 'dark suit habit' is one to be deplored quite as much as any other unhealthy practice. In fact, it is a vice little less injurious than drink or drugs. Fortunately, so far, it is chiefly limited to the Britishers whose general madness is as proverbial in Continental Europe as among the people of the East—the dark suit in the tropics is the outward and visible sign of it. No doubt, there was a time when Britons were sane, but then they wore blue pinstrip, now they wear blue serge, which is a totally different material. It remains with the Continental Europeans and the Americans to uphold the standards of cleanliness and sartorial sanitation." A curious reason has been adduced for the wearing of clothes which are entirely unsuitable to the Far East when the sun has crossed the line. It is argued that the real instigators of British fatality in the matter of clothes are the ladies, who demand and secure that the male element shall decorate themselves no matter what medical men and common sense may teach. "They look upon the linen collar as the badge of respectability, and the dark coat as the insignia of rank. No matter whether the mere man feels as if he were being slowly grilled in front of a furnace; no matter that his health may be gradually undermined; the unwritten law of conventionality has to be obeyed. Yet the ladies take pains to attire themselves in the raiment specially adapted to tropical climates, but it may be for that very reason they desire in the sterner sex that contrast which is essential to feminine happiness. Dr. Pedley gives the results of a series of experiments which he carried out with the object of discovering the heat absorbed by tweed clothes as compared with cotton raiment, and the figures are sufficiently striking. It is unnecessary, however, to go into particulars, for all are agreed with the medical fraternity with respect to the proper garb for the sub-tropics. The whole question hinges on the laws of convention, and it is to be feared that it will be many a day before the average man will feel himself sufficiently free to disregard the opinion of his neighbours in everyday life."

APPEALS.

(19th June.)

Under the terms of a new Order in Council certain changes have been made affecting the British population of Siam, and among these alterations is one which leads to the general consideration of a matter which affects all living in the Far East. It is laid down that in future appeals from the British Judge in Bangkok shall be heard by a Full Court consisting of the Judge and his assistant. Formerly appeals went to Singapore and were tried before two judges in the Straits Settlements. The advantage of this procedure was that the case came before the Appeal Court for the first time; that is to say, neither of the judges had previously considered the arguments of counsel, and neither was influenced by extraneous matters. The system by which a judge against whose decision an appeal is made should sit on the bench and hear the arguments against the judgment he has previously given is obviously unsatisfactory. It is not suggested, for a moment that any judge would hesitate to stultify his first opinion by reversing his own decision on appeal, but human nature is frail, and the most impartial mind is liable to be biased. An irritating witness, a hesitating defendant, a hectoring counsel or any of the thousand and one trifles which annoy mankind may have the effect of giving a certain trend to the mind of the judge, and these unconscious arbiters of fate may recur to memory when the appeal comes before the Court. How advantageous was the principal of sending cases on appeal from Bangkok to Singapore was evidenced in a *cable* *clerk* which moved Bangkok to its very foundations some two years ago. It was a case in which a prominent resident was accused of complicity with some Burmese in disposing of jewellery which had been stolen. The accused person was convicted on some minor count and released pending the hearing of the appeal. Now it is questionable if any judge or jury in a place like Bangkok where everyone knows the affairs of everybody else could listen to the evidence with an open mind. The subject had been discussed backwards and forwards for days and months, and what people did not know they conjectured, and ultimately came to believe that their conjectures were proved facts. A change of venue was eminently desirable and that change was obtained on appeal. In Singapore nobody had heard of the jewel robbery which was the sole topic of conversation in Bangkok, and the Court came to the question with minds free from any preconceived notions, unaffected by local conditions, unaware of local gossip and speculations, and unbiased or rather unhampered by any previous decision on the matter. The conviction was quashed, we remember rightly, and there was an end of the nine-days' matter. Such procedure will not be possible now under the new Order in Council. The judge who has already heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, and who has given his decision, will sit along with a colleague and review his own judgment. The same system obtains in Hongkong and we would submit that it is entirely unsatisfactory to all concerned. The appellant is by no means

happy, and the judge appealed against cannot do justice to himself. If he adheres to his previous decision while his brother on the Bench thinks the appeal should be sustained then the appeal falls to the ground on account of the difference of opinion. One judge for and one against means that the appellant loses his case, so that he finds himself both right and wrong at the same time. If it be necessary that by reason of the paucity of judges the Full Court should consist of three judges, so that there may be a majority to decide the appeal definitely, one way or the other. One of the few occasions when two judges sit together in England occurred the other day when Mr. Justice Gifford and Mr. Justice Lawrence heard the Yarmouth election petition. The defeated candidate alleged bribery on the part of his opponent and the evidence was of the most extraordinary character. What happened? Mr. Justice Gifford found that the petitioner had failed to prove his case; on the other hand, Mr. Justice Lawrence held that the election should be rendered null and void because bribery had been proved. Here was a division of opinion; there was no casting vote, so to speak, no possibility of a majority verdict and consequently the petition fell to the ground. The unfortunate point was that Mr. Justice Gifford had been accused of political bias and the question is to be discussed in Parliament. Had there been three judges, then a clear verdict must have been arrived at, and the suggestion that political bias entered into the decision would have been eliminated. Indeed, had there been only one judge, the decision would have been more satisfactory, for a decision of some sort, a definite decision at least, must have been forthcoming. As it is, the petitioner is dissatisfied, one judge is open to calumny, and the imputations against the character of the sitting member have not been cleared away. Britishers in Bangkok have no reason to rejoice over the terms of the new Order in Council, for the system now introduced is no improvement on the old procedure, but rather the reverse. It is safe to say that the legal profession in Siam will not show itself particularly enamoured of the Order. It would be interesting to know who is responsible for these Orders in Council, which come from nowhere and were drafted in the unknown.

FAR EASTERN FLEETS.

The Far East seems to be losing its reputation as the possible arbiter of international relations. "At one time Great Britain was represented by a fleet which worthily upheld the dignity of the 'Mistress of the Sea,' but when Japan proved her superiority over the Russians and sank the Baltic fleet, and when an Anglo-Japanese treaty had been ratified whereby the United Kingdom guaranteed to assist Japan in all offensive and defensive measures in return for similar aid the battleships of the British fleet were withdrawn from the Far East, and to-day we have only an emasculated edition of the array of men-of-war which formerly rode in Hongkong harbour. Not only that, but there are grounds for believing that the best type of cruisers is to be withdrawn from the Far East and their place taken by a class of vessels whose performances have been far from satisfactory. In tonnage and appearance these cruiser substitutes may be all that could be desired, but they have not satisfied the requirements of the Admiralty, and consequently they have been relegated for service in China waters. Such, at any rate, is the effect of the statements which have been appearing in home papers. Now it would seem that France is also disinclined to maintain a first class fleet in the Far East. Whether this is the result of the *entente cordie*, or whether it is due to other considerations which do not appear, France has decided to recall all her first-class cruisers now in Indo-China and send out second-rate substitutes. The cruisers of *valour* *superieure* in the Far East will proceed to the Mediterranean station, which is of more importance than the Far Eastern base. The fact that France should deplete her fleet in these waters is the more extraordinary in view of the clamour that lately arose over the possibility of a descent by Japan on Indo-China. The Press of the French dependency was full of the Japanese menace, and the admirals and generals in the neighbouring Colony were hastened from point to point to examine the defences and suggest new fortifications to guard against the Japanese invasion. While the scare lasted the naval and military services in Indo-China had an unusually busy time, and although Japan protested that she had no intention of quarrelling with France and had no designs on Indo-China the energy and bustle continued. New interests arose, however, and gradually excitement died away. Recently a new Parliament was elected in France, and it is just possible that the withdrawal of the first-class cruisers from service in the East is the outcome of some new economic policy on the part of the French Government. It is scarcely likely that M. Helleu would have willingly consented to the weakening of the fleet in this part of the world; rather the reverse, in fact, for no scheme of increased efficiency would have been condemned by him. The announcement that the best cruisers of the French Navy in the East were to be withdrawn came as a thunderclap to our contemporaries in Indo-China. They waxed sarcastic over the ignorance of people in France concerning the needs of their colonies; they spoke of 'la maniere metropolitaine de défendre l'Indo-Chine,' and they hunted for biting

epithets to express their disgust. According to *Le Temps*, of Paris, three cruisers will be immediately recalled from the Far East to take up duty with the Mediterranean squadron, and there is a possibility that further reductions will be made. We may therefore take it that in the opinion of naval experts in Europe the Far East is not likely to become the battlefield of the world for some time to come.

THE FIRE ON THE "DORIC."

(20th June.)

If the facts in connection with the delay in the arrival of the fire-boat to assist in extinguishing the fire, which occurred on the *Doric* yesterday afternoon, are correct, it seems clear that there is something radically wrong in the organisation of harbour fire brigades. The outbreak occurred, we are told, while the vessel was being fumigated, and after the boatswain had endeavoured to cope with the flames and found that his individual efforts were futile, a hurried call-flag was hoisted asking for assistance from the harbour fire brigade. Meanwhile, the flames were eating their way into the ship's vitals and spreading rapidly. The officers and crew of the *Doric* found themselves unable to resist the march of the fire, and it can well be understood that they looked anxiously for the appearance of the fire-fighting machine. But there was not a sign to indicate that the signal had been recognised. The fire-boat might have been at Aberdeen for all the crew of the *Doric* knew, and in the circumstances they wisely hoisted additional "hurry" flags. The outlook on H.M.S. *Tamar* was not to be caught napping, and in a few minutes a boat from the receiving ship was alongside the *Doric*, and the handy men were rendering intelligent and valuable aid in quelling the outbreak. Afterwards the laggard fire-boat pulled alongside and the appliances for extinguishing the flames were eventually put in operation. Naturally, the commander of the *Doric* deserved an explanation of the dilatory methods of the water fire-brigade and a statement was made which cannot in any respect be described as satisfactory. The brigade admitted that the signal had been observed, but as the signal was not according to local requirements and as nobody apparently knew what it meant the fire-boat could not be sent immediately to the assistance of the *Doric*. The explanation becomes the more ludicrous when it is stated that the signal was that laid down by the International Code. Had the officers of the *Doric* known the exact and statutory fire-call and hoisted it at the mast-head the brigade would have been on the scene in rather less than no time. But because a signal common to all nations was displayed, the brigade slumbered, unconscious that their services would be required. They searched the International Code in the end, and found that the signal on the *Doric* proclaimed the ship was on fire. As it turned out, the fire was not a very serious one, although it took three hours' labour to extinguish it, while eight feet of water had to be pumped into the hold, but, of course, that is not the question. It is the first half hour which usually determines the magnitude of an outbreak, and if that precious time is lost the result may be disastrous. The water fire brigade should be acquainted not merely with the local shipping call, but should also understand the meaning of the International Code flags. As one of the greatest shipping ports in the world, there must be a vast number of vessels passing through Hongkong whose officers never heard of the specially designed local fire-call, but that is no reason why a ship should be burned to the water's edge through delay on the part of the brigade. It is to be hoped that the accident on the *Doric* will act as a warning to those whose duty it is to safeguard the shipping in the harbour, and if that result is achieved the fire which occurred yesterday on the Pacific liner is not altogether to be deplored.

THE HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE.

When we announced some weeks ago that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intended to inaugurate a new line of steamers between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow we were explicitly given to understand that negotiations were proceeding between the Japanese Company and the Norddeutscher Lloyd with the object of arriving at an amicable arrangement on the subject of passenger fares and freight tariffs. At that time the negotiations had not ripened to a conclusion, but there was every reason to believe that a rate war was in the highest degree improbable. Indeed, the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Hongkong ridiculed the idea that anything in the nature of cut-throat competition was likely to take place, for the simple reason that the traffic on the Hongkong-Bangkok route was of sufficient volume to suit all parties. It has to be remembered, however, that the Norddeutscher Lloyd has held a virtual monopoly of the trade between this port and Bangkok for many years. They have established a reputation for reliability and regularity, and they have also fostered a trade which was supposed to be languishing for lack of an adequate service. It was hardly to be expected that they would meekly acquiesce in the appearance of a rival, and if Bangkok reports are to be relied upon the Norddeutscher Lloyd refuses to be bound by any arrangement which may be suggested by the Interloping Japanese line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened the new service with two chartered vessels—the *Childar* and the *Prometheus*. Obviously no steamship company would dream of entering into serious competition with an

opponent so powerfully backed and exercising such potent influence as the Norddeutscher Lloyd. For not only has the latter company built up an extensive and lucrative business in Bangkok, but it is assisted by the growing and important German community in the capital of Siam. The answer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd to the implied challenge of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was decisive. On the very day that the *Childar* arrived at Bangkok, carrying 250 Chinese passengers from Swatow, the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd announced that the fare for Chinese from Bangkok to Hongkong would, in future, be 5 taels instead of 12 taels as before, or in other words a decrease of over \$4 on the single trip. And the *Kajaburi* left Bangkok with a full complement of Chinese coolies who had taken advantage of the reduced fares. It was immediately apparent that the Norddeutscher Lloyd meant to fight the newcomer tooth and nail, and as the N.D.L. has had considerable experience in the way of starving out competitors the prospects did not look altogether rosy for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. An attempt was made by a representative of the *Bangkok Times* to interview the agents of the rival shipping companies, but they were not to be drawn. In commenting on the situation the *Times* observed: "It is difficult to see how the N.Y.K. can put up a fight with only the two vessels at present on the run, but doubtless others will follow. It was rumoured that an agreement had come to between the N.D.L. and N.Y.K. so as to avoid hostilities, but it is certain that up to this morning nothing of the sort had been arranged, and the action of the *Kajaburi* in firing the first gun, so to speak, does not augur a peaceful future. It certainly looks very well for the Chinese passengers, but how far the matter may extend remains to be seen." The storm-centre is, of course, in Bangkok, whither Mr. Mihara, the Hongkong manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has gone to consult with the manager of the Borneo Co., which represents the new steamship line. Eventually, negotiations may be transferred to Hongkong, but in the meantime Bangkok holds the scales, and the prospects of trade will determine the settlement. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha make no secret of the fact that they intend to place several steamers on the Hongkong-Bangkok run; the *Childar* and *Prometheus* are merely makeshifts pending the introduction of the Company's own vessels on their release from Government duty. Apparently, if Bangkok opinion is trustworthy, the Norddeutscher Lloyd regard the appearance of these chartered ships as forming the thin end of the wedge. At any rate, they have lost no time in making their views on the subject of Japanese competition apparent, and it will be interesting to watch the development of events. It may be in the recollection of readers that a few years ago there was a short and sharp struggle for supremacy in the Hongkong-Bangkok trade, in which one of the contestants was the influential Norddeutscher Lloyd. The fares for Chinese coolies dwindled from \$8 or \$10 to \$5, then to \$3, afterwards to \$1, and finally the coolies were shipped to and from Bangkok free of charge, and they were also provided with their rice and condiments at the expense of the competing lines. It is sufficient to add that the Norddeutscher Lloyd is still supreme in Bangkok.

THE ATTACK ON EUROPEANS.

(21st June.)

Tungun, where two Europeans were assaulted by Chinese pirates, as recorded in a telegram from our own Correspondent at Amoy on Tuesday, lies in the centre of a district which is subject to periodical piratical outrages. From time to time reports come to hand regarding the unruly character of the natives on the outskirts of Amoy, and occasionally we learn that a European has been assaulted, but no reason is ever forthcoming to indicate that the prejudices of the people have been violated in any way to warrant the attack. It is usually attributed to wanton lawlessness pure and simple. The attack made on Dr. Horne and Mr. Forbes Eadie is significant as showing how unsettled is the country in the vicinity of Amoy. The village or city of Tungun is situated about 25 miles north of Amoy, or a day's journey by land from the treaty port. It is some five miles from the coast, so that it cannot be said Tungun is isolated from the world. On the contrary, residents of Amoy have occasion to make frequent visits to the northern settlement, because an extensive business is carried on in the cultivation and exportation of tea. In the present case it may be taken for granted that neither Dr. Horne nor Mr. Eadie offered the slightest excuse for the assault made upon them by the piratical gang at Tungun. They are both men of experience whose whole object is to remain on friendly terms with the Chinese, and it is inconceivable that they should have so far forgotten their own interests as to ruffle the feelings of the Tungunians. According to the telegram which we received yesterday afternoon the attack on the two Europeans was entirely unprovoked and that only confirms the first view we took of the occurrence. It is a well-known fact that the rivers in the vicinity of the coast ports are infested by pirates and blackguards of every description who prey on the law-abiding section of the community. Most of these gangs are led by outlaws who, having rendered themselves amenable to law for other crimes, have been taken themselves to the fringes of civilisation there to levy perpetual toll on hapless husbandmen and terror-stricken travellers. These gangs are composed of men who prefer a life of ease, which is occasionally enlivened

by a spite of danger, to the tame existence of following lawful pursuit. They have put themselves beyond the law and its object to keep their necks out of danger. But as their operations prove too often successful they have defiant and commit crimes in the most brazen manner. The people whom they despoil are terrified into silence concerning their knowledge of the bandits, and the authorities, whose apathy in these matters is disgraceful, only visit a pirates' lair when it is quite certain the gang has gone to new quarters. It is indeed fortunate for Dr. Horne and Mr. Eadie that they escaped with their lives. Our Correspondent states that they have both been seriously wounded, from which we may assume that there was a sharp fight. The fact that Dr. Horne was stabbed indicates that there was a hand-to-hand tussle. It is astonishing that anybody should have been left to tell the tale, for we may take it for certain that the pirates would not have attacked a couple of Europeans unless they were in a great numerical superiority. Fortunately they were beaten off, and it is only to be hoped that Dr. Horne and his companion succeeded in giving the pirates souvenir of their unsuccessful raid. The British Vice-Consul and a representative of the Taitai have gone to investigate the affair; if the British official could induce the Chinese authorities to inflict summary vengeance on all suspected pirates and institute an adequate system for the suppression of piracy, then the attack on the Europeans would not have been in vain. But the officials of the Imperial Maritime Customs and the British and other Consuls at the treaty ports have pleaded so often and earnestly for action on the part of the authorities that it is hopeless to expect even an assault on Europeans will lead to the much-needed reform. Nothing will ever be done to deal effectively with the pestiferous piratical gangs until foreign warships take the matter into their own hands.

NEW DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

We would invite the attention of the Sanitary Administration Commission now sitting to the system of disinfection about to be introduced in Japan of clothing infected with plague. The disinfection of premises where cases of plague have occurred and of the furniture and clothing of contacts has been a fruitful subject for vigorous representations to the local Sanitary authorities, and any method whereby the hardship entailed in the process of disinfection can be minimized, is worthy of consideration. We commend to the notice of the Commission the new apparatus reported to have been invented by Mr. Yugi Hayaki, chief sanitary engineer of Dr. N. Murata's staff at the Kencho. The invention is described as a portable steam-disinfecting apparatus, intended for use in dealing with clothing and bedding in infected houses. The apparatus consists of a steam-generator and four disinfecting boxes, the whole of which are mounted on wheels, and are capable of easy transport from place to place. The disinfecting boxes contain wire trays which can be drawn out, and on which are placed the articles to be purified. The boxes are then closed, and steam is forced under great pressure through them for about half-an-hour, when the clothing or bedding is withdrawn completely cleaned. By this system the time and labour of carrying possibly infected articles from the house to the quarantine station is saved, the whole of the disinfecting process being carried out on the spot. The apparatus being of so simple a description should not be expensive, and the acquisition of a few by the local Sanitary Department should give Mr. Hayaki's invention a practical test of its utility with a view to its general adoption in Hongkong.

MINERALS IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

(22nd June.)—Rather more than three months ago we expressed considerable satisfaction in the exclusive information we were then enabled to convey to our readers in the fact that the mineral resources of the New Territories, which have been annexed under the Kowloon Convention, would no longer be considered a doubtful asset; for, as we asserted, we had positive and absolutely reliable information that such resources do exist, and, thanks to the enterprise of a prominent, and perhaps the leading citizen in Hongkong, Sir Matthew Nathan yesterday made it clear to those enterprising spirits the Colony owes for the first attempt, since the inauguration of British administration, made in exploiting the mineral resources of the additional territory of Hongkong. In explanation of the Bill, introduced by the Honourable Attorney General, the Governor observed that the origin of the measure now being introduced is an application which was received in July of last year from the Hon. Sir Paul Chater for a licence for himself and his employees with respect to minerals in the New Territory. It was pointed out that attempts had been made to get minerals from what are now the New Territories at the time before those Territories came under British jurisdiction, but the gentlemen who had taken up the undertaking again were confident that they are likely to meet with more success in the future than had been met with in the past. That confidence is established on solid grounds. The indisputable information we were the first to communicate to the general public established the fact that iron ore had actually been found in the neighbourhood of Three-Fathom Cove and the bank of the mountain known as Ma On Shan. There are, as it may be well aware, many preliminary difficulties to be overcome in launching a scheme for developing the "finds" which have fortunately rewarded the enterprise of Sir Paul Chater. On the ground that success in mineral researches will greatly

assist the development of the dependency of Hongkong, the Colony must surely welcome the assurance that Government will give prospectors every reasonable assistance. Sir Matthew Nathan was advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that he had no power, as matters stood, to grant the permission to mine in the Colony which was asked for by Sir Paul Chater. The Governor explained in Council yesterday that Article 12 of the Letters Patent of 19th January, 1888, constituting the office of Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its dependencies, set forth the power of the Governor as regards grants. No instructions have been addressed to the Governor of Hongkong with regard to the disposition of land for mining purposes, and as there are no laws or regulations in force dealing with the matter, the Attorney-General advised that the simplest way of dealing with it was for the Council to pass a short Bill giving the Governor-in-Council the necessary authority to grant licences and mining leases. The principal provisions of the Bill are three in number. The first relates to power to grant prospecting licences, wherein a proviso exists that no "licence shall be granted for a period longer than six months, renewable or not as to the Governor-in-Council may seem fit." The second clause provides power for the Governor-in-Council "to grant licence and authority to any person to get and carry away in and from any Crown land such metals or minerals as may be specified in such licence whether such land be then held under lease from the Crown or otherwise: provided that no such licence shall be granted for a period longer than one year, renewable or not, as to the Governor-in-Council may seem fit." The granting of leases is provided for by the third clause whereby "it shall be lawful for the Governor to grant and agree to grant, for any term not exceeding seventy-five years (or for such longer term as a Secretary of State may authorise), in the name and on behalf of the King, such leases as may be declared by the Governor-in-Council to be expedient to be granted for the purpose of working such mines, metals or minerals as may be specified in such leases, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Governor-in-Council may in each case determine." The Bill confers power also upon the Governor to make regulations for the purposes of the Ordinance. Such regulations may fix the fees and rents and royalties to be paid in respect of such licences or leases and may provide for the recovery of such fees, rents and royalties. There is, lastly, the provision of a clause for breaches of regulations which are subject to penalties not exceeding two hundred dollars. Hongkong's experiences in mining ventures in the past, outside the territorial limits of the Colony, notably in the Malay States, have proved anything but encouraging to the employment of capital in mineral researches. Nevertheless, the promising results attending the efforts of Sir Paul Chater will be watched with the utmost interest and the greatest anticipations. May the future reveal still brighter prospects is but the united wish of one and all concerned with the development and greater prosperity of the Colony.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The destruction by fire of the immigration certificates of the thousands of the Chinese resident in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake in April last, suggests the question of the re-registration of all Chinese now in the United States. Already there are grounds for believing that there is a strong probability that an order will soon be made by the Department of Commerce and Labour calling for such re-registration. We have it on the authority of a Washington despatch of recent date that American officials are about to decide whether new certificates shall be issued to those in the stricken district or whether a census of the Chinese throughout the country shall be made and new certificates issued to all of them. The official figures show that approximately 100,000 Chinese now reside in the United States. Unofficial returns tend to show that the Chinese population is approximately 150,000, and the statement was made last month in a responsible quarter that at least 50,000 are in the States in violation of law. For this last assertion there is, of course, no positive proof. However that may be, it is a notorious fact that for many years past the authorities have been aware that certificates have been counterfeited both in America and abroad, and in a number of instances strong circumstantial evidence has been obtained tending to prove that American officers were responsible for these frauds on the Government. From the *New York Sun* we learn that the suggestion has been made that in registering the Chinese notice should be given that there is no intention on the part of the Government to make wholesale deportations, but that it is desired that the Chinese shall be registered and given new certificates. After such registrations, Chinese found in America without certificates would be sent back to their native land. In the event that registration is decided upon, an effort will be made to devise a certificate that it would be difficult to counterfeit. While on the subject of Chinese in America it may be interesting to observe that immigration from China into the States has increased materially since the issuance of the modified regulations that were adopted following the agitation against the Exclusion Act as a result of the Chinese boycott. A statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labour on the 15th of last month, shows that 243 Chinese were admitted in April last, as compared with eighty-six in the corresponding month of 1905. Thirteen Chinese were deported in April of this year, as compared with 14 in April last year. Of those admitted only five were of the so-called "high-class" Chinese. The division was as follows: Native born, 72; other United States citizens, 10; returning labourers, 17; returning merchants, 64; other merchants, 17; merchants' wives, 4; merchants' children, 59; students, 4; teachers, 1; officials, 2. Of the nineteen of the exempt classes that landed all were admitted. While Chinese immigration has increased under the

more liberal rules, the increase, in the opinion of a New York contemporary, is not alarming and is not as large as was predicted by the immigration officials. When the Administration decided to ease up in the enforcement of the Exclusion Act, on account of the vigorous criticism of exporters interested in the Oriental trade, a scare was started among the inspecting officials. It lasted only for a short time. While the number of Chinese arrivals has increased the number of deportations has also increased, although the figures for April 1905 and 1906 are about the same.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN COLLISION.

AFFAIR CHECKED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th June, 11 a.m.

A force of two thousand Chinese cavalry came into collision with a party of Japanese outlaws in North Changtu.

The Chinese horsemen subsequently attempted to surround the office of the Japanese Military Administration.

Thanks to prompt measures taken the extraordinary affair has been timely checked. No reason is yet assigned for the regrettable conflict.

THE DEADLY MINES.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT SUNK.

50 PERSONS MISSING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th June, 11.40 a.m.

The Japanese transport *Totomi Maru* struck a floating mine off Hongyong on the coast of Corea.

The transport was so badly damaged that water rushed in before any attempt could be successfully made to save the vessel.

Soon after contact with the deadly mine, the *Totomi Maru* sank. Fifty persons are missing.

NANCHANG TRAGEDY.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

TERMS PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS PUBLISHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th June, 2.30 p.m.

Negotiations in connection with the Nanchang tragedy have now reached a stage when it may be considered a final settlement has been arrived at.

An agreement has been framed, and it will be signed within ten days. The terms of the *modus vivendi* are practically the same as those previously telegraphed.

(The negotiations with regard to the claim made by the French Government in respect of the Nanchang tragedy have occupied some time, but the Waiyupu has shown a clear desire to arrive at terms. Certain proposals were made at the outset of the diplomatic representations, but the French Minister refused to consider them, on account of the fact that the onus of the trouble was laid on the shoulders of the French missionaries. Thereafter, the Waiyupu, acting upon later information, offered to pay an indemnity of 300,000 taels, in payment of the damages done to mission buildings. Apparently that is the offer which has now been all but accepted. It may be added that no compensation is offered for the death of Lacourche, who was one of the victims of the outrage.—[Ed., H.K.T.]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th June, 11.40 a.m.

The Peking Government has signed the agreement for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

TUNGAN DISTURBANCE.

AMOY EUROPEANS ASSAULTED.

DR. HORNE AND MR. FORBES EADIE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Amoy, 19th June, 10.10 a.m.

Dr. Horne and Mr. Forbes Eadie, of the China Mutual Insurance Company, have been attacked at Tungan by a gang of Chinese.

The assailants stabbed Dr. Horne three times, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Mr. Forbes Eadie was very roughly handled.

Dr. Moorhead, of Amoy, is proceeding to Tungan immediately to render aid.

[Dr. H. R. Horne is a medical practitioner in Amoy and attends the staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs in that city. Mr. Forbes Eadie is assistant in the China Mutual Insurance Company. Dr. J. Moorhead is also one of the medical attendants to the members of the Imperial Maritime Customs in Amoy, and is connected with the Native Hospital at that port.—Ed., H.K.T.]

SUNKEN MINES OFF COREA.

JAPANESE PRECAUTIONS.

TRANSPORTS TO ANCHOR AFTER NIGHTFALL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th June, Noon.

Owing to the presence of sunken and floating mines an order has been issued by the Japanese Government forbidding the navigation of transports off the north-eastern coast of Corea between sunset and sunrise.

THE TUNGAN OUTRAGE.

EUROPEANS ASSAULTED BY PIRATES.

OFFICIAL INQUIRIES BEING MADE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Amoy, 20th June, 12.45 p.m.

From later particulars which have reached Tungan it appears that Dr. Horne and Mr. Forbes Eadie were brutally assaulted by a gang of pirates.

The attack was entirely unprovoked, and can only be ascribed to the lawless character of the pirates in the district.

The injuries sustained by the unfortunate victims of the outrage are serious, but not fatal.

Dr. Moorhead, of Amoy, is attending the wounded, who are expected to return to Amoy to-day.

The British Vice-Consul and the Taitai's deputy at Tungan are jointly making inquiries into the cause of the outrage.

None of the culprits have as yet been arrested.

THE DRYDOCK "DEWEY."

ARRIVAL AT SINGAPORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 21st June, 11.20 a.m.

The drydock *Dewey* has arrived here.

All is well on board the dock.

THE "DEWEY" ADRIFT.

SUBSEQUENTLY PICKED UP.

TUGS IN COLLISION.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 21st June, 2.45 p.m.

It has since been ascertained that on nearing the port yesterday evening the *Dewey* broke adrift.

A close watch was kept on board the tugs throughout the night.

The tugs succeeded in picking up their mammoth tow this morning, arriving in the roadstead later in the forenoon.

Whilst anchoring the tug *Cesar* collided with the tug *Glacier*. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

Temporary repairs will be carried out by the Tanjong Pagar Docks preparatory to the voyage being resumed to the Philippines.

The departure of the *Dewey* has been fixed for this day week (28th inst.).

STRAITS CIVIL SERVICE.

EXCHANGE AND COLONIAL EMOLUMENTS.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. BONUS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 21st June, 11.20 a.m.

It is rumoured that officers in the Straits Government service, drawing their salaries in sterling, will have their emoluments increased by fifteen per cent.

This increase, it is also reported, will have a retrospective effect, the salaries to be drawn as from August last, on the basis of a two-shilling dollar.

THE NANCHANG AFFAIR.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st June, 2.35 p.m.

The long pending question in connection with the Nanchang riots has at last arrived at a settlement.

The French and Chinese representatives signed the final agreement yesterday.

DEAR FOOD RIOTS.

DISTURBANCE AT NANJING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st June, 2.35 p.m.

Owing to the high price of rice prevailing, riots have occurred at Nanjing in the province of Anhui.

The Chinese authorities are taking adequate steps to quell the disturbance.

THE HUNGHUTZES.

JAPAN OFFERS TROOPS TO ASSIST CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd June, 2.45 p.m.

The Hunghutes continue their activity in Southern Manchuria.

Owing to China's inability to check the raiders, Japan proposes to despatch troops to suppress them.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

THE BRITISH INDEMNITY.

WAIYUPU AGREES TO PAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd June, 2.55 p.m.

A Peking despatch, received here to-day, states that the Waiyupu agrees to pay the indemnity claimed by the British Minister, on behalf of British subjects, for losses sustained through the recent Shanghai riots.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

DEAD RATS NOT WANTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

In Summary Jurisdiction yesterday morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. M. Judge, presiding, Kwok Nam used Lin Cho Yun to recover the sum of 129, being the amount of rent due for a house in First Street for 45 days, let by plaintiff to defendant.

Plaintiff produced his books and proved his claim.

His Honour (to defendant): Do you owe this money?

Defendant: Let me explain all about it, my Lord. I had a lot of boarders, but they were all taken ill and went away, so I could not pay my rent. Besides, some dead rats were found about the house, and I don't want dead rats.

His Honour: Have you been in the house 45 days?—I think so; but dead rats were found there.

His Honour: And are you living there now?—Yes, my Lord, I am still living there.

His Honour: Well, I am sorry for you, but you must pay your rent, and I must give judgment with costs against you.

STEALING TRAM TICKETS.

RE-HEARING GRANTED.

A re-hearing was applied for and granted recently by Mr. F. A. Hazeland of the case in which a tramway conductor received the full penalty of the law—to go to gaol for six months, with hard labour and six hours' stocks—for stealing two tram tickets, valued at \$5, the property of the Company, a week ago.

The re-hearing came on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, and the defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings.

On his Worship taking his seat Mr. Dixon intimated that he had an application to make and that was for a further postponement of the case. He gave as his reason that he knew nothing whatever of the case. The facts were in the hands of Mr. Hastings and as that gentleman was indisposed the case could not be proceeded with.

Inspector Gourlay—I think it is "hard lines" on the Tramway people, your Worship. They are busy men and cannot afford to lose time at the Police Court.

Mr. Dixon—I think it more "hard lines" on the defendant. He was only released on bail yesterday.

Inspector G.—But you applied for the re-hearing.

Mr. Dixon—Yes, I did. After further conversation his Worship granted a formal remand until Saturday, neither the representative of the Tramway Company nor Mr. Dixon need appear; for the case will then be fixed for Monday afternoon, July 2nd.

The prisoner was released on bail in the sum of \$3,000.

THRASHING A CONDUCTOR.

BOTH PARTIES TO BLAME.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's this morning, three coolies stood in the dock in answer to a charge of assaulting the conductor of car No. 37, in Des Voeux Road Central, yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Smith prosecuted, and Mr. Walter Glendinning, of the Tramway Company, defended the case for the Company. The conductor said that shortly after two o'clock yesterday, when near the Central Market, he was engaged in collecting fares, on the splash-board of the car. Suddenly he received some blows and as the car was going at a good speed he could not catch the men, but he

recognised them. They were carrying bamboo poles. When the car returned the men were still in the same place; and on seeing the complainant, defendants started clapping their hands and crying out: "It's all good. It's ought to be placed in the stocks." Complainant went up to the defendants, and asked them what they assaulted him for; the defendants thereupon set on him; he was alleged, and gave him a thrashing. It was said that complainant was the cause of the whole trouble. During the cleansing of a man-hole, near the tram rails, complainant, who was on the splash-board while passing the man-hole, was struck by the splash-board, which projected out of the man-hole. Complainant was alleged to have used foul language towards defendants, who were at work in and around the man-hole and the fight followed. An official from the Public Works Department remarked in Court: "If these Tramway conductors cannot keep off the splash-board of the car while passing a splash-board, when the man-hole is being cleaned, let their look-out if they get hurt. The defendants made a straight statement and were ordered to be discharged, after a short lecture from the Bench.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A LUKONG.

ALLEGED FUGITATION.

19th inst. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz released a *Lukong* from No. 7 Police Station yesterday on bail in the sum of \$50 to come up for trial on Thursday afternoon, at the Police Court, on a charge of receiving money on different dates from a hawker, with a view to influencing his conduct. For some time past Inspector Collett has been in receipt of information to the effect that the *Lukong* in question was receiving money from hawkers, who were alleged to be paying him, so that he might not put them to any trouble. Inquiries elicited the fact that the *Lukong* was seen on a piece of waste land, off Des Voeux Road West, a few days ago, speaking to a hawker. On the 17th instant, a European sergeant took up a position inside a matchbox, which stands on this land, to watch events. A few minutes later the hawker arrived and was soon followed by the *Lukong*. After a few minutes' conversation, the hawker, it is alleged, took a thirty-cent note out of his pocket and handed the money to the *Lukong*. The sergeant ran out of his hiding place and seized the *Lukong*, questioned him as to why he received the money from the hawker and why he was off his beat, and as the policeman could give no satisfactory explanation, he was removed to the station and charged.

SMUGGLING ARMS INTO CHINA.

LARGE SEIZURE MADE.

19th inst. A Chinaman named Li Chun appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's this morning, charged at the instance of Inspector Smith with being in possession of seven revolvers, 2700 rounds of revolver ammunition and twenty boxes of percussion caps. Without the required police permit. The constable, who made the seizure and the arrest, said that while on duty in Des Voeux Road yesterday he saw defendant and a coolie passing along the sidewalk, each holding a heavy-looking basket. The *Lukong* got suspicious and allowed them to the Praya, where defendant boarded a sampan, which was waiting for him. A policeman stopped the sampan, boarded it, and inquired of the defendant what was in the baskets. The defendant answered "Eatables." The *Lukong* mentioned that he would like to see what the eatables consisted of, and on turning to the baskets, the defendant bolted. The *Lukong* gave chase and captured defendant, and, together with the baskets, he was removed to the Central Police Station. The defendant's excuse was that he was given thirty cents by a stranger to take the baskets to the wharf, where he would be met. The stranger, however, did not turn up. His Worship fined defendant \$50, or in default six weeks' hard labour, the arms and ammunition to be forfeited to the Crown.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT WAN-CHAI.

THE FORTUNE-TELLER'S WIFE.

During the small hours of this morning a fortune-teller, residing at No. 14, Macgregor Street, Wanchai, is alleged to have seriously assaulted his wife. Inspector Gourlay and a posse of men from No. 2 Police Station arrested the fortune-teller two hours later and locked him up on the charge of attempted murder. It is stated that of late the behaviour of the woman has not been all that might be desired. She was in the habit of disappearing from the house at all hours of the day and night, and refused her husband any explanation of her conduct. This, of course, did not please the fortune-teller, and although he belonged to that clique who profess to be able to tell one almost everything nowadays—after the silver had been passed—he could not help himself to the information as to where his better half had been and what she had done. However, at about half-past three o'clock this morning his wife returned home. On entering the house she was taken by the throat and a quarrel followed. During the row the fortune-teller is alleged to have drawn a knife and attacked his wife, stabbing her on the chest, the side of the face and on her arm. The woman screamed for assistance and bolted out of the house, dripping with blood. She ran down a lane to the house of a friend on the Praya East. The friend, seeing her condition, accompanied her to No. 2 Police Station, where the report was laid, and a detective was dispatched to the fortune-teller's house to arrest him. In the meanwhile the woman, who was in a fainting condition, was temporarily attended to by Inspector Gourlay and Sergeant Lee and subsequently removed to hospital. When the detectives arrived at the house in Macgregor Street they discovered that their man had disappeared and a search for the fugitive began. Nearly the whole of Wanchai was scoured, but to no avail, and it was the result of a five, two hours' search that the fortune-teller was arrested at the Van-ma-ti ferry wharf and taken back to the Station.

This morning, at the Magistrate's, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, he had to answer the charge of cutting and wounding his wife with intent to kill, and causing grievous bodily harm to his wife. He denied both charges. His Worship adjourned the case until Saturday next.

19th inst. [XUWA Pun, engineer, steam launch *Tai Sam*, figured in the dock at the Magistrate's on Monday, being charged with trespassing in the servants' quarters of the house occupied by the Chinaman Lai-chi-kok, on the 17th instant.

The Indian quartermaster said defendant was found in the kitchen, and when

ENGINEERS AT VARIANCE.

which were
of *Lanceolatus*

Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Alcester, Deacon, Looch and Deacon, who defended, mentioned the

there was also a cross-summons.
Mr. Gompertz—Is there no chance of settling this case?
Mr. Deacon—I don't think your Worship.
Complainant—If the defendant, who is my chief, with knowledge what he did, I am withdrawing.
Mr. Gompertz—An apology?
Mr. Deacon—We are not going to *howl* to the complainant, your Worship.
Mr. Gompertz—I don't think he wants that.
Mr. Deacon—If complainant will step out side and speak to the captain, I will come to some satisfactory conclusion.
Complainant, Mr. Deacon said, the complainant was willing to withdraw the

WILLY AMERICAN SAILOR.

EXCITING TIMES IN THE HARBOUR.

"If I weren't a good hand with the 'mould' and a rattling good swimmer I guess I would have been murdered last night," said Richard Hamilton, fireman, U.S.S. *Barry*, when arrested. Last evening, the fireman engaged the sampan to return to his ship. It was said that the *Barry* had left port and as it could not be found, the fireman told the sampan person to row him to Shanghai, but the sampan was taken to the nearest wharf. When the sampan got alongside the wharf the fireman refused to leave the boat and on the sampan man called the police the fireman obstinately refused to get out. The police quickly followed each other, which the fireman had to keep off two women and a man. The fireman dealt out blows on the eyesight and left, and in the struggle the two women were pitched into the sea. The women climbed on board the boat again and as the men attracted a crowd on the water-front—Richard Hamilton, being a policeman—Richard

was alleged to have jumped into the water, saying afterwards that he was thrown in. In gaining *terra firma* once more the fireman was taken in charge and appeared at the Police Court this morning to answer a charge of assaulting the two sampans women. The men from the sampans came into Court with a host of bruises about their faces to prosecute the defendant.

pan last night was intoxicated. The ~~harbour~~ ^{harbour} was not supposed to leave the harbour until 6 o'clock, and the sampan people—who knew 8 buoy perfectly well—look him the wrong way. Suddenly the sampanman "tapped" the defendant on the head and as he furnished the robbery defendant contemplated he made for man. While he was thus engaged he saw of the women coming towards him with a chopper, so he let "fly" at her, too. Even he felt sore about the head and jaw.

Defendant was fined \$10 on each charge.

and to give each woman \$5 as compensation.

A RECKLESS INDIAN.

LIVELY TIME AT BOWRINGTON.

18½ in.

The sound of four revolver shots, followed by another in quick succession rang out in the vicinity of Bowrington Canal, on Sunday night last, and was the means of causing a mild sensation among the inhabitants. The shooting affair got to the ears of the police, but it was not until last night that they arrested

Indian clerk, employed at the Ministry of Defense Department, and residing at No. 4, Pongkang Road, Singapore, removed from the State the Indian pleaded guilty to the charge of discharging firearms, remarked that he did not possess the revolver that the "barking" having returned to its owner. A woman, he said, was at the bottom of the affair. Defendant, and a woman employed at Macao were married sisters. It was alleged that defendant and the watchman's wife and brought her to Hong Kong. The watchman went to her house to seek his wife Sunday night, after shooting himself, then the watchman met the watchman's wife. The defendant said

was no marksmen, for he allowed the woman to be removed from under the muzzle of his revolver the watchman not being touched. He was placed before Mr. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's court, to-day, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$100 and bound over in the sum of \$25 to be of good conduct for three months.

MAD BULL'S ESCAPE IN SINGAPORE.

SEVEN HOURS' EXCITING CHASE.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the other day a young bullock broke loose in the Singapore Municipal Abattoirs, while the process of branding was going on, and chased about the compound several times. In a most infuriated manner it was induced to be

The animal soon confirmed all suspicions and took a running leap at a four-foot fence and jumped right over it into the corral, then started on its mad career, charging through the streets until it reached the Sepoy. Needless to say, the Superintendent and assistants of the Abattoirs were soon in pursuit. Before they came up, however, the beast had leaped into a police station compound near by, the task of rounding it up appearing easy.

[illegible]

some what exhausted, it sought refuge in a plantation, where the efforts of the party were rewarded with success. The ropes seized its horns, neck, and throat, and it was laid away, but again by an unmanageable, necessitating another bull being lashed to it to keep it calm. All well until the first bull calf was maimed; this the beast made a furious rush, damage was done, fortunately, and no one was hurt. The bull was brought back to the Abattoirs about six o'clock; after a hours' wild escapade,

THE LAI HING BANK CASE.

WAS WONG A PARTNER?

20th inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the re-trial of the issue as to whether Wong Ka Chuen was, as alleged by the creditors, a partner in the Lai Hing Bank, was opened. It will be remembered that the issue arose out of proceedings in the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, and the question was dealt with by counsel on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of April last, before his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and a common jury, and after hearing the evidence for the Official Receiver, and Wong Ka Chuen, the jury found that Wong Ka Chuen was not a partner at the date of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, and judgment was entered accordingly for Wong Ka Chuen with costs against the Official Receiver, the costs to be paid out of the estate of the Lai Hing Bank. The present action was for a re-trial of issue, further evidence, as it was alleged, having been since discovered, going to show that Wong Ka Chuen was a partner at the date of the filing of the petition against the Lai Hing Bank.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hall, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appearing for Wong Ka Chuen. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, watched the proceedings on behalf of the creditors.

His Honour the Chief Justice said that before the case was called on he wished to call attention to the fact that the Court, which showed an extraordinary disregard of the order of the Court, firstly, with regard to documents put on file in cases, especially as regards the copy of the summing up in the case to the jury; secondly, a document had been put on file which is a copy of the shorthand writer's notes of the summing up with the judge's corrections, and thirdly, that an affidavit had been filed that the notes filed were the official reporter's notes of the summing up. This put on file the official records of the Court which appeared to be a most extraordinary proceeding, and he, the Chief Justice, would therefore be glad to hear an explanation from Mr. Sharp of the extraordinary occurrence, of which he entirely disapproved.

Mr. Sharp: I thought, my Lord, that the official report was put on the file.

His Honour the Chief Justice: It is not so; the most important document is conspicuous by its absence. The next point is why an affidavit was put on file from an official of the Court regarding documents which are the property of the Court, and I cannot conceive why such an extraordinary proceeding was taken. They were filed entirely without permission, and the only official who could give such permission was the Chief Justice, but no application for such permission had been made to him.

Mr. Sharp: I am instructed that an application was made to the Registrar, and the necessary consent given.

The Chief Justice: But the document is a document which is the private property of the Court, and nobody had any right to have it in his possession. As regards the affidavit, it appears it can only have been filed for the purpose of challenging the correctness of the printed report.

Mr. Sharp: No, my Lord, there was no intention of making any challenge, we thought it was the official report, and we went to the Registrar in the first instance and asked for and obtained permission to file it in the same proceedings. But since we find it is not that but the printed official report, which should settle the matter.

The Chief Justice: It was a most improper action on the part of the Registrar. It seems a most extraordinary procedure to try to go behind our backs in such a manner, and then to get an official of the Court to make these sort of affidavits.

Mr. Sharp: I think, with all deference, that your Lordship is imagining all this. I submit that there was no intention or desire on the part of any one concerned to go behind your Lordship's back, or to get any official of the Court to do anything of the kind. Moreover, we were not aware that the shorthand writer was an official of the Court.

The Chief Justice: I have explained that at least half a dozen times in this Court, and tried to make it clear that when he is taking his shorthand notes officially he is an official of the Court. When the appointment was first suggested it was found that there were not sufficient funds available for the appointment of a regular stipendiary official reporter, the present arrangement was made, and to that extent, as explained, the shorthand writer is an official of the Court.

Mr. Sharp: Then, my Lord, as we are on the point, it would be well to have something definite as to the position, and we would ask if it is not a fact that the shorthand writer is the proper person to certify the correctness of his reports.

The Chief Justice: What, as against the Judge's notes?

Mr. Sharp: I am not referring to judge's notes, or summing up; I mean as regards the notes of evidence.

The Chief Justice: As a newspaper man he could make any affidavits he pleased, but not when newspaper man, being also an official of the Court, was asked to deal with official matter.

Mr. Slade then said that he objected to this new trial, as the parties were many weeks out of date. The section of the Ordinance did not lay down that after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the decree or judgment an application for a new trial could be considered.

The Chief Justice: I am conscious that a special application was made, within the time, in Chambers.

Mr. Slade: There was Chamber application made on the 12th May.

Mr. Justice Wise: When did the fourteen days expire?

Mr. Slade: On the 1st May, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: The section means that a notice of motion shall be given that an application for a new trial will be made after fourteen days.

Mr. Slade: I don't think so, my Lords, but I think we should have a ruling on the point once for all.

The Chief Justice: The notice of motion should be given within fourteen days, and the motion for a new trial can only be made after fourteen days.

Mr. Slade: Section 60 says that the notice of motion shall be made within fourteen days.

Mr. Slade: Still they are out of time, at any rate, only gave thirteen days' notice. However, that is by the way; I will not press that. As regards the affidavit put on the file and referred to, I submit that was also entirely out of time. The notice of motion was given on the 21st June that they filed the affidavit.

The Chief Justice: What was filed on the 21st May?

Mr. Slade: A notice of motion for a new trial, my Lord. The decree was given on the 28th April.

The Chief Justice: Well, that's alright.

The Chief Justice: I think that is in time.

Mr. Sharp then said that he had an application for a new trial of the issue brought on the grounds (1) that the judge in his summing up misdirected the jury; (2) the verdict was entirely against the weight of evidence, and (3) that fresh evidence had come to the knowledge of the Official Receiver, since the trial of the issue. Learned counsel then proceeded to quote at great length authorities in support of his grounds for the application, after which he reviewed the facts of the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, after which Wong Ka Chuen, a man of wealth, was sought to be proved not to have been a partner at the time of the bankruptcy, having retired from the bank some years previously, in order that his property might be kept from the creditors of the bank. The case came up for trial and the jury found that Wong was not a partner at the time of the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank. Considerable discussion as to the credibility of the witnesses in that case then took place, after which Mr. Sharp asked that the shorthand writer's notes might go in in this instance. He wished distinctly to state that he desired them to go in for the purpose of supplementing the judge's notes, and not of challenging them, as his Lordship had said.

The Chief Justice: I cannot give a decision on that point now. I must consider it. It appears to me they challenge the judge's notes.

Mr. Sharp: My Lord, I think "supplement" is the better expression.

The Chief Justice: Well, but then "supplement" may also include "contradict."

Mr. Sharp: We submit not, my Lord. But we tender this evidence. We do not necessarily ask a decision at the moment. We do not desire to contradict your Lordship's notes; that is not the position we take up. We do wish to omit your Lordship's notes, but only to supplement the judge's notes.

The Chief Justice: Once again I must explain his position. When he is requested to attend the Court and take *verbatim* notes of cases and those notes are for the use of the Court, he is the official reporter. But if he chooses at any time, when not required by the Court, to take notes for purposes of his own, or for publication in a newspaper, or for any other person requiring them, he is not the official reporter, and his notes are not official notes of the proceedings, any more than those of any newspaperman.

Mr. Sharp: We understood, my Lord, when this position was created, that he was an official reporter and we could get official records of cases from him.

The Chief Justice: No, no; I cannot conceive how anybody could get such an idea. He is, as already explained, only the official reporter when requested to take notes officially, at any other time he is nothing more than a newspaperman.

Mr. Sharp: Well, then, my Lord, how are we to know when he is switched on and switched off; when he is official reporter and when he is not?

The Chief Justice: Surely, I have explained that at least ten times. He is only required to take down judgments; he is not asked to take notes of evidence. I thought that was clearly understood.

Mr. Sharp continued his argument as to the evidence regarding the elimination of Wong Ka Chuen's name from the cash books of the bank, and the Court adjourned for tiffin.

After the tiffin recess, upon re-opening, his Honour the Chief Justice said that he and his learned brother had consulted on the subject of the admission of the shorthand writer's notes in evidence, and after looking over the authorities quoted, and upon which some stress had been laid, they found no reason for admitting the notes in evidence, and they therefore had decided to decline to admit them.

Mr. Sharp: Then I would ask your Lordships to make a note of the fact that the notes, which your Lordships now refuse to admit, are the notes of the one and same man whom your Lordships, or your Lordship's Chief Justice, has appointed as an official reporter, or shorthand writer, or whatever the position may be called—that the notes are the notes of a man acceptable as a reporter, officially, to the Court.

The Chief Justice: Well, now you have mentioned this point, Mr. Sharp, I am glad to have this opportunity to refer to the capability of the shorthand writer. I consider him a very capable man, and have every confidence in him as a writer.

Mr. Sharp then dealt with the grounds for bringing this new trial of issue, and said, as regards the first ground, in summing up his Honour had expressed opinions as to the rights and wrongs of the case to the jury, which, he submitted, no judge had a right to do in summing up in cases which had to be decided by a jury, and submitted that his Honour had intimated that the *onus probandi* rested where, as a matter of fact, it really did not. Moreover, his Honour did not put the law to the jury. A man's own clear admission is evidence sufficient, unless it could be shown to have been made by mistake. There was no reason to believe that these most solemn statements, made under affidavit, were made by mistake.

After further argument Mr. Sharp said he could not further his case by shouting his argument at the Court; he thought the case was so palpably clear.

The Chief Justice: That is just what it is not.

Mr. Sharp: What can be clearer than a man's own most solemn statement made when there was absolutely no inducement to make such a statement beyond the fact that it was the truth. Even allowing that the man Wong did retire in 1898, what more probable than that he did return to business, and what more likely that he should return to business than that he should not? Moreover, the learned counsel said, quoting the point from the summing up, that in saying "if you believe in the break in the partnership, you want very much stronger evidence to prove that he came back to the firm" the jury were misdirected, as there was no reason to suppose that any strong evidence was needed at all, as what was more natural than that a man, after giving up business, for family reasons, for a time, on returning to business he would return to his own firm, and we know and we have it in evidence that Wong was in business in Hongkong at the time of the application in bankruptcy. Learned counsel then produced the evidence of the witnesses and pointed out that his Honour was wrong in stating that these men went to the bank on their own account, some of them went to the bank, and not seeing Wong or his son went away, and returned later, and finding Wong's business going to show that these men made the deposit in the bank under the belief that Wong and his son were partners in that bank.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

21st inst.

This morning, in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the appeal in the case of Wong Ka Chuen was continued.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said he had looked into the matter and found that the two copies of the summing up had been put upon the file after the printed copy had been sent to the solicitors, so that Mr. Sharp had been wrongly instructed.

Mr. Sharp said that he could not speak of his own knowledge, as that knowledge he did not possess, and he would ask to be allowed to refer to that point later, as his instructing solicitor did not desire to repeat what was said yesterday without further reference to his diary.

The Chief Justice agreed, and said that he might perhaps simplify another point, by stating that he found that no reference was made in the summing up to the evidence of two of the witnesses who spoke to Wong Ka Chuen's subsequent visits to the bank, by subsequent visits he meant the visits paid after his retirement and prior to the creditors' meeting. That was an omission through oversight. Four men in all spoke to those subsequent meetings.

Mr. Sharp then continued his argument regarding Wong's admission, and said it was wholly immaterial when and where those admissions were made. It was material only that they were made, without any outside influence or inducement to make those statements. Then there was the evidence of several witnesses, who stated that they made deposits with the bank and did business with it through Wong, under the perfect apprehension that Wong was a partner and that in dealing with him they were dealing with a partner, and under that impression alone they dealt with the bank. Wong promised that money should be paid to the creditors on a certain date; he could only have made such a promise as a partner in the Lai Hing Bank. Wong negotiated business with all of them which he could only do in the capacity of a partner.

Mr. Sharp was proceeding to review the evidence of the witnesses regarding the subsequent visits to the bank mentioned, when the Chief Justice said that there was no necessity for Mr. Sharp to go into details at that point or elaborate the facts as he, the Chief Justice, had already stated that four witnesses spoke to those meetings in corroboration of each other.

Mr. Sharp, continuing, said that Wong Lung, the son of Wong Ka Chuen, took \$500 to the creditors. That was to carry out the promise of Wong Ka Chuen that the bank would make the payment on that day, and Wong's son made the payment referred to.

His Honour the Puisne Judge: The most important point in that connection is Wong's promise to pay.

Mr. Sharp: Quite so, my Lord, and that promise was carried out by Wong on behalf of the bank, as one of the partners, through his son, the comrade of the bank.

The Chief Justice said that one point that he must point out that there was a *hitus*; nothing having been said for the two years prior to 1898. Mr. Sharp said that might be so, but they did not consider it necessary to deal with that point. All that it was necessary for them to prove was that Wong Ka Chuen was a partner in 1905. It was held that he retired in 1898, but supposing he did retire then, what was there to prevent his rejoining and being a partner in 1905? The weight of evidence went to show that, irrespective of any alleged retirement, Wong was a partner and was taking an active part in the conduct of the business of the bank in 1905. But these points were not fully laid before the jury in the summing up.

Mr. Sharp: Your Lordship will remember, that in the course of your summing up I jumped over several times to interpolate remarks, and your Lordship did not, and very properly did not like it. I do not think that counsel has a right to interrupt a judge in his summing up; he has had his opportunity of making his complete address, and should leave the judge to sum up in his own way, but in that instance being referred to in that summing up, one witness alone had stated that he knew Wong for over twenty years, and always knew him as a partner in the bank, and spoke of his becoming a partner on the retirement or death of his father; and that it was on Wong's suggestion, made to him in the bank premises, that he became a depositor in the bank. The jury had been informed that only one man had said that he had been asked by Wong to deposit money in the bank. That was not so; it was not true; there were at least three men who said it, and there might be others, but on that point he was not sure at present, but of the three he was sure for their evidence was before him. That was putting the case wrongly to the jury, and not in accordance with the evidence which was a most material misdirection.

Upon the matter of the inducement, continued Mr. Sharp, in his summing up, his Honour had said the fact that Wong held out inducements to the jury to deposit money with the bank would give them a right of action against him, but would not uphold the Official Receiver's claim that Wong was a partner. That, submitted counsel, was another misdirection to the jury, for that was the only construction the jury could possibly put on his Honour's summing up.

The Chief Justice: That puts the jury's intelligence on a very low plane.

Mr. Sharp: Oh, no, my Lord, what other construction could you put upon it?

Mr. Sharp then referred to Wong's witnesses and their evidence, and submitted that the thing was a conspiracy by the partners of the Lai Hing Bank to shield the most wealthy one of them, and that was Wong.

A most important point was the alteration of the name in the cash books. Originally the name was "Wong Ka Chuen," but it was altered to "Wong Loong." This was an entry of payment of \$350, which was admitted was the salary of a partner—while Wong Loong was a workman. They explain that alteration by saying that "Wong Ka Chuen" was written "quite by a mistake." That was palpably untrue, for how could they come to write, by mistake, the name of a man who had nothing to do with the business, as the alleged, for some six or seven years? Sufficient stress was not laid upon that alteration and the fact that the obliterated name was that of "Wong Ka Chuen."

Mr. Sharp: That point was not sufficiently clearly laid before the jury. Of course your Lordship did not believe the evidence of the expert, and said so.

The Chief Justice: Then do you mean that a judge is expected to lay before the jury things that are palpable absurdities and nonsensical?

Mr. Sharp: I leave it to your Lordship.

Learned counsel then continued his argument to show that there were entries in the cash book of payments of \$15 and \$20 "for wages" to Wong Loong. There was no explanation of the entry of \$250, and nothing to show how such a sum could have been due to him. The coincidence of the figure was too remarkable to be explained away by calling it a mistake—considering it was in conjunction with the name of Wong Ka Chuen.

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

After the tiffin recess, Mr. Sharp spoke about the alleged retirement of Wong, and said it was immaterial whether he retired or not—they were not called upon to prove or disprove that—they were called upon to prove that Wong was a partner in February, 1905, and all the weight of evidence proved it overwhelmingly.

As a matter of fact he did not know of the retirement of the man retired, until the afternoon before the trial, and then it was too late to prepare to meet that allegation—otherwise he could have produced a good deal further evidence to show that the man did not retire.

The Chief Justice: But here, in your opening statement, you say, "In 1898 certain changes took place in the bank partnerships."

Mr. Sharp: Yes, my Lord, but that does not say the man retired, or that he transferred his share to other parties.

Counsel then counsel said that there were four witnesses who were unable to produce at the trial, because at that time they did not know that they were in a position to give any evidence, and even so, two of them were out of the Colony. They only learned that afterwards. In 1904, by way of repaying a debt to the Lai Hing Bank, a mortgage was transferred over to Wong Ka Chuen.

The Puisne Judge: But that does not prove he was a partner.

Mr. Sharp: Then in what other capacity would the transfer be made to him? It was made to him as a partner of the bank, the bank itself being the creditor in the transaction. This transaction was discovered from an examination of the Lai Hing's books. No credit could be given to Wong's evidence, for he stated that he retired in 1898 and had since lived in the country. That was untrue, as it was proved at the trial that he carried on business, and resided in Hongkong. Moreover, how comes he had had no connection with the bank for the past seven years, that he had such an intimate knowledge of the current details of the business as he showed in this Court, when giving his evidence? Referring to the summing up again, Mr. Sharp said he did not think that any judge had any right to say to a jury that the evidence of any witness was not true. He might say that it appeared incredible to him, but that it was a matter for the gentlemen of the jury to consider, and was as far as a judge could go.

The Chief Justice: Do you mean to say, then, that if a judge finds a witness's evidence palpably absurd, he is not to tell the jury so?

Mr. Sharp: I very respectfully submit not, my Lord.

After further argument learned counsel submitted that they had made out their case, and would ask their Lordships to grant a new trial.

The Chief Justice said that he was not prepared to grant a new trial, but that it was a matter for the gentlemen of the jury to consider, and was as far as a judge could go.

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The Chief Justice said that he was not prepared to grant a new trial, but that it was a matter for the gentlemen of the jury to consider, and was as far as a judge could go.

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Mr. Sharp then referred to Wong's witnesses and their evidence, and submitted that the thing was a conspiracy by the partners of the Lai Hing Bank to shield the most wealthy one of them, and that was Wong.

A most important point was the alteration of the name in the cash books. Originally the name was "Wong Ka Chuen," but it was altered to "Wong Loong." This was an entry of payment of \$350, which was admitted was the salary of a partner—while Wong Loong was a workman. They explain that alteration by saying that "Wong Ka Chuen" was written "quite by a mistake." That was palpably untrue, for how could they come to write, by mistake, the name of a man who had nothing to do with the business, as the alleged, for some six or seven years? Sufficient stress was not laid upon that alteration and the fact that the obliterated name was that of "Wong Ka Chuen."

Mr. Sharp: That point was not sufficiently clearly laid before the jury. Of course your Lordship did not believe the evidence of the expert, and said so.

The Chief Justice: Then do you mean that a judge is expected to lay before the jury things that are palpable absurdities and nonsensical?

Mr. Sharp: I leave it to your Lordship.

Learned counsel then continued his argument to show that there were entries in the cash book of payments of \$15 and \$20 "for wages" to Wong Loong. There was no explanation of the entry of \$250, and nothing to show how such a sum could have been due to him. The coincidence of the figure was too remarkable to be explained away by calling it a mistake—considering it was in conjunction with the name of Wong Ka Chuen.

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

After the tiffin recess, Mr. Sharp spoke about the alleged retirement of Wong, and said it was immaterial whether he retired or not—they were not called upon to prove or disprove that—they were called upon to prove that Wong was a partner in February, 1905, and all the weight of evidence proved it overwhelmingly.

As a matter of fact he did not know of the retirement of the man retired, until the afternoon before the trial, and then it was too late to prepare to meet that allegation—otherwise he could have produced a good deal further evidence to show that the man did not retire.

The Chief Justice: But here, in your opening statement, you say, "In 1898 certain changes took place in the bank partnerships."

Mr. Sharp: Yes, my Lord, but that does not say the man retired, or that he transferred his share to other parties.

Counsel then counsel said that there were four witnesses who were unable to produce at the trial, because at that time they did not know that they were in a position to give any evidence, and even so, two of them were out of the Colony. They only learned that afterwards. In 1904, by way of repaying a debt to the Lai Hing Bank, a mortgage was transferred over to Wong Ka Chuen.

The Puisne Judge: But that does not prove he was a partner.

Mr. Sharp: Then in what other capacity would the transfer be made to him? It was made to him as a partner of the bank, the bank itself being the creditor in the transaction. This transaction was discovered from an examination of the Lai Hing's books. No credit could be given to Wong's evidence, for he stated that he retired in 1898 and had since lived in the country. That was untrue, as it was proved at the trial that he carried on business, and resided in Hongkong. Moreover, how comes he had had no connection with the bank for the past seven years, that he had such an intimate knowledge of the current details of the business as he showed in this Court, when giving his evidence? Referring to the summing up again, Mr. Sharp said he did not think that any judge had any right to say to a jury that the evidence of any witness was not true. He might say that it appeared incredible to him, but that it was a matter for the gentlemen of the jury to consider, and was as far as a judge could go.

The Chief Justice: Do you mean to say, then, that if a judge finds a witness's evidence palpably absurd, he is not to tell the jury so?

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ALLEGED MURDER ON THE "INDRAVELLI."

FATAL FIGHT AMONG REPATRIATED COOLIES.

SHIPS COMPRAHORE CHARGED.

STOWAWAYS FOR SINGAPORE.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, L. L. M., Comptroller, on board the L. C. S. N. Company's s.s. *Sutong*, was charged with carrying 144 stowaways out of the Colony without the consent of the captain of the ship. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence, and asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had just been instructed. He would ask for bail. His Worship granted a second adjournment until this afternoon and permitted the defendant to be released on bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings, appeared in Court later and said he represented Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. He had just heard that the defendant had been allowed bail of \$1,000 and he would now ask the Court to consider the case. He said that if the defendant were convicted he would be fined \$5,000. In a similar case some time ago a man was released on light bail and he absconded.

His Worship held that the man was only charged with a misdemeanour and he could not increase the bail, as he thought \$1,000 sufficient.

At three o'clock this afternoon the case was continued, and on this occasion Mr. John Hastings appeared for the prosecution. He said in outlining the case, that on the evening of 15th May the *Sutong* left Hongkong on a voyage to Singapore. According to the ship's papers she is only entitled to carry 1,073 passengers. Before the vessel left the harbour the passengers were counted and they numbered 1,065. One or two days before a rising at Singapore the Chief Officer and the defendant again counted the passengers and this time they numbered 1,275. Two in the number that allowed by her papers. On arrival at Singapore the Health Officer and the Chinese Consul-General came on board, and once again the passengers were lined up and counted. This time there were 1,272 men aboard. Evidently, continued Mr. Hastings, the extra passengers were put aboard after the Chief Officer had counted the men before leaving this port, and then they were stowed away, or in some cases the same tickets were used twice and passed on. Defendant supplied food to the passengers, and was paid so much a head by the company to do so; therefore he must have known there were more men aboard, as he cooked for 1,073 men could not be enough for 1,272.

The case was further remanded.

COMPRAHORE ABSCOND.

The case was called on this afternoon, at the Police Court. After the comptroller's name had been thrice called and there was no sign of his appearance, Mr. Goldring said he was unable to find his client and from that he took it that the comptroller did not wish to tender to his bail. Mr. Dixon—Will you make an order that his bail be forfeited, your Worship? His Worship—Yes. Mr. Dixon—And issue a warrant for his arrest? His Worship—Yes.

The comptroller's bail of \$1,000 was then ordered to be forfeited and a warrant issued to the police for his arrest.

ALLEGED HARBOUR OBSTRUCTION.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE SUMMONED.

Mr. G. C. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, made his first appearance at the Police Court this morning, since his return from home leave and informed the Court that he represented Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and believed there was a summons against them for obstructing the harbour with their launches. The speaker did not see a copy of the summons, but he thought Messrs. Butterfield and Swire had been summoned before for similar offences. Mr. Master went on to say that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire owned a certain plot of ground on the Praya, and he remarked that if their launches were not allowed to lie alongside their property, where were they to lie? Mr. Master intimated that it was his desire to obtain an adjournment in order to get his lawyer into the case. Mr. Master was directed by Mr. F. A. Hazledine, C. J., and the required adjournment granted.

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

HE TOOK HER FOR THE WORSE.

When a pair of wristlets was switched on to Wong Chan's wrists at West Point Police Station this morning preparatory to his undertaking the journey in the Police Court to appear before a magistrate, Wong decided to make a clean breast of the whole affair and thank himself for getting into the case. Mr. Wong, who is a marine hawker, has been having a great deal of trouble lately and presumably that was why Mr. F. A. Hazledine dealt with him so leniently. He was charged by Inspector Collist with assaulting his wife—that is to say, wounding her head with an earthenware pillow. When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, Wong admitted it, remarking to the Court that he had a story to tell. He said that about a month ago his first wife died, leaving three children. He found he could not pay his attention to the children owing to business, so ultimately he had to sell one of them for \$30 to get another wife. She turned out to be the complainant. "When she got settled down," continued the hawker, "I found out my mistake. She could or would not work, but what she could do was eat and quarrel." Continuing the defendant said that last night one of his boys cut his finger. He told his wife—when he addressed as "that woman"—to prepare some medicine to dress the finger. She said she did not know how to do it, and defendant patiently explained to her the compounding of the different ingredients, but still she would not do it. "Got angry," concluded the defendant, "and struck her."

His Worship, addressing the defendant, said that when a man took upon himself a wife he did so for better or for worse. He was afraid to war for the worse defendant's case. He must, however, pay a fine of \$5.

THE CLOTHES THIEF.

"I heard the rattle of a piece of bamboo and on looking up saw a bamboo stick, when I was attacked a piece of clothing being drawn out of the window. I ran out and arrested the defendant." This was the statement made by the master of a Chinese shop in Connaught Road Central this morning, at the Police Court, when prosecuting a coolie for stealing several pieces of clothing out of the shop last night. It appeared that for several nights past the people in the shop noticed that as soon as they closed the doors for the night an unknown coolie would take up his position at the door of the premises and go to sleep.

Nothing was said to this, but soon the discovery was made that several trifling articles had disappeared. This could not directly be blamed on the coolie, for they could not imagine how he could procure the things without being seen. Last night, following his usual practice, the coolie was up to time and, as soon as the doors were closed, pretended to go to sleep. At the side of the coolie was a thin bamboo stick, measuring about eight feet in length, at the end of which was attached a needle. When the coolie thought "all was quiet" he went round to the side of the shop, and from the open window drew out several articles of clothing with the bamboo. The last piece, however, fixed him. He must have taken flight when drawing out the last piece, for the bamboo crashed against something and awoke the master, who was just in time to see the bamboo making an exit through his side window. He rushed out of the back door and nailed the coolie who had the bamboo and the clothing slung over his shoulder, and in whom he recognized the gentleman who slept on his door the previous night. Inspector Ritchie placed the thief before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistrate's Court this morning, and his Worship, after evidence had been heard, sent accused to gaol for twenty-one days and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir—I have been asked by Mr. E. C. Wilks to further correct my recently issued appeal on behalf of the St. Andrew's, Kowloon, Church Furnishing Fund. It seems that I was in error in ascribing to Mr. Wilks personally the installation of the electric lighting, for what he really undertook was to "father the scheme," guaranteeing that the fitting should be put in by his firm net cost, and that he would collect contributions, as well as give, towards this object.

I am sorry that, through misconception of what was undertaken before I came out to the East, I should—in this case, as in connection with Mr. Osborne—have mis-stated what was promised; and in justice to those who are sharing with Mr. Wilks in this generous provision, should be glad if you can kindly give publicity to this correction.

Since acknowledging, in the June issue of St. John's Cathedral "Church Notes," the receipt of \$40, I have received—in various sums—a further \$300. For all the help so kindly given, we offer our sincere thanks—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR J. STEVENS, Chaplain.

June 22nd, 1906.

COSTUMES IN COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir—It is not often that the frequenters of the Supreme Court, whether they be judges, counsel, solicitors, officials of the Court, witnesses, or parties in the litigation proceeding are treated to the more or less edifying spectacle of ladies in court, dressed in the latest fashion of the day, being produced, examined, and appraised in open Court. Such, however, was the spectacle witnessed yesterday morning, in his Honour the Puisne Judge's Court, during the progress of a case in which a local firm of drapers sued a laundryman for the value of a dress he was stated to have damaged while in his charge for "getting up" purposes, when the blouse and skirt were held up as exhibits in the case. At home, of course, it is not infrequent occurrence that a lady's dress has been produced in evidence in a suit for damaged material, or for refusal to receive the garment on the ground that it is a misfit, and in at least one instance the lady has been requested by the judge to retire and don the "exhibit," but it must be borne in mind that in all those instances the costumes were of very expensive material, totalling a large sum in pounds sterling for the completed costume. While, of course, it is not granted that it is expedient to have one's clothes damaged by careless washermen, it is an incontrovertible fact that it is of weekly occurrence. It must be borne in mind that in a tropical climate such as this of Hongkong, at least during the hot months, only the lightest and most delicate materials are patronized by the fair sex for their costumes, and it is manifestly unfair to expect the Chinese washermen, who are, in nine cases out of ten, unable to wash the stronger garments of the sterner sex without inflicting some slight damage on them, to handle the delicate fabrics of the ladies' costumes without some slight, though trifling, damage. It must also be borne in mind that it is only for "occasional" that any expensive material is used by the ladies in the tropics and the costumes for which they are used never require the attention of the laundryman. Thus, in common fairness, it must be said that it appears somewhat harsh to require a lady to appear in court in a damaged dress, and to sue a laundryman for the full shop value of a slightly damaged garment, a value at which alone that same washerman would in all probability be able to provide three such garments. If everyone were so ready to "take their linen into Court" as the heroism of the Colony might as well put their shutters at once, and migrate to "green fields and pastures new" for their means of livelihood would be gone. Ladies, and I say, with all deference, should be a bit more forgiving and not expect the rough Chinese coolie washerman to handle delicate materials in a manner which nine out of ten of themselves would be, in all probability, unable to attempt. A little more of this forbearance and we should be spared these very ridiculous scenes, in Court, which are neither edifying nor instructive, and reflect but very poorly on their instigators—Yours, &c.,

AJAX.

Hongkong, 23rd June.

OUTRAGE AT LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

JAPANESE LADY GASTLY WOUNDED.

PRESUMABLY THE WORK OF ROBBERS.

Another of those daring outrages, far more bold in its execution than that of the Bateman case some three years ago, which aroused such a sense of insecurity of life and property in Hongkong, occurred at No. 4, Leighton Hill Road, Happy Valley, this morning. The result of the dastardly act of robbery, which is the theory conceivable in the present case, is that Mrs. Aoki, a Japanese lady, and wife of Captain Aoki, superintendent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's line of steamers in Hongkong, was removed to hospital suffering from serious knife wounds, which it is hoped may not, but it is feared, might terminate fatally. The news of the outrage was communicated to us at a late hour this afternoon and immediately a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative was dispatched to make inquiries. The police at No. 4 Police Station were interviewed and they were as natural in such circumstances, rather reticent over the matter. All we could gather was that Mrs. Aoki was

removed to hospital at a late hour this morning suffering from knife wounds in the abdomen and arm.

From other sources likely to be better informed of the occurrence, nothing definite could be obtained. This much it has been possible to ascertain, however. Captain and Mrs. Aoki and their "boy" were the only occupants of the house. This morning the boy left for the market to purchase provisions for the day, and on returning home he was met by the sensational discovery of his mistress lying on the kitchen floor of the house, in a pool of blood. On Mrs. Aoki seeing her servant so motioned to him to approach her and in a voice subdued by exhaustion, through loss of blood, asked him to send for a doctor and her husband. The "boy," with all haste, rushed out of the house and summoned a Japanese doctor, residing in Wanchai Road and then proceeded to fetch Captain Aoki, and later the police. When the police arrived Mrs. Aoki had already been removed to hospital, but they succeeded in finding the knife with which it is presumed, the lady was stabbed on the kitchen floor.

From the facts hastily gathered it can only be conjectured that robbery was the principal motive of the dastardly assault. It is surmised that the Japanese lady, who was in the first floor of the house during the morning, must have heard noises in her kitchen, and proceeded below to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. On arriving at the kitchen she was set upon by the robbers. It can be ascertained beyond doubt that Mrs. Aoki put up a gallant fight with her assailants, and was probably overpowered by the superior numbers of the robbers, who, foiled in their design, attacked the lady with knives. After executing frightful injuries, the robbers, it is supposed, were, in all probability, disturbed by noises in the backyard and left the house quietly, but they succeeded in closing the door behind them in order to make it appear that no one had entered during the householder's absence. So far as can be learnt, nothing had been removed by the robbers.

There are other theories to account for the occurrence, but the one related above is held to be the most likely one. The police at Wanchai are assiduously investigating the matter, and it is confidently hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly crime will soon be brought to book.

On inquiry at the Government Civil Hospital, we regret to learn that Mrs. Aoki's condition is reported to be very bad.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1905.

The report of the inspector of schools for 1905 is printed in the current number of the *Gazette*, and from it we quote in part as follows:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Excluding \$200 paid by Mr. Arculli towards the cost of the Indian school, the revenue collected amounts to \$7,783.50. It has been increased from \$722 in 1900, or by more than tenfold.

The expenditure on education, including Queen's College, for the year was \$18,677.58, being 2.28% of the total expenditure of the Colony. The estimated expenditure was \$18,935.5, of which \$30,657.4 were not spent.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The number of schools (Government and Grant) was 83, an increase of 2 over last year's return. The average attendance was 5,323, as against 4,970. The proportion of pupils in the Upper Grade Schools to those in Lower Grade Schools is as 5,146 to 2,177. The Chinese side of the Belahis Public School has for the purposes of this calculation been treated as an upper grade school. Upper Grade Schools are defined in the Grant Code as those with a staff competent to give instruction in all the subjects of Standard VII. The great majority of them are English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

The steady increase in the numbers of pupils studying English is maintained. The corresponding decrease in vernacular education has been checked. This is highly satisfactory when the improvement in the standard of the vernacular schools is considered. It seems to show that the improvement in them has been approved of by parents. This view is confirmed by the fluctuation in the numbers of the individual schools, as illustrated by the following figures. Nine vernacular schools obtained a grant of \$7 or more in both 1904 and 1905. The sum of the average attendances in these good schools increased from 405 to 451, and the average is now 50 for each school. Seven schools obtained a grant of only \$5 in both 1904 and 1905. The average attendance in them decreased from 101 to 151, and is now 21.6.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The figures for the private schools were taken in a more systematic way than has hitherto been done; still they are but an approximation. The English and Anglo-Chinese private schools do not include night schools, with a maximum monthly enrolment of 635. Of the 3,047 children in private vernacular schools, 500, or one in six, are being taught by the new method; and the rest receive the time-honoured classical education. The proportion of girls to boys in the schools was as 1,922 to 3,401, a slight increase as compared with last year. Of the 2,146 pupils in vernacular schools, 1,292 or 60 per cent, are girls.

The statistics given show an increase of 7% in the number of pupils in Government and grant schools; and the critical portion of this report will show that the standard of education has been maintained, possibly somewhat improved, in the English and Anglo-Chinese schools, and has certainly been improved in the vernacular schools. The last feature is satisfactory for general reasons, and particularly because Chinese female education is almost entirely limited to education in the vernacular tongue.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils in the Government schools is 787; and the net cost in Government per capita is \$46.17. The corresponding figure for last year is \$41.22. The increase is mainly due to heavy initial and non-recurrent expenditure on the Victoria School.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

The school originally was open to boys and girls alike. But it was decided, upon the opening of the complementary Victoria School, to restrict the attendance of big boys. Boys over 12 are no longer allowed admittance. This has had a certain effect on the average attendance, which was nevertheless higher than it has ever yet been, namely, 57.2 for 1905, as compared with 54.8 for 1904, and 46.4 for 1903. The maximum enrolment was 68. Fees amounting to \$1,979 were collected, which is also a record.

The shifting nature of the population and the consequent difficulty of following a fixed course of instruction are forcibly illustrated by the fact that, although 109 pupils attended the school in the course of the year, the maximum number present in any month was only 68. The average daily percentage of the total monthly enrolment reached the very high figure of 67 in December, are only fell below 60 during a scare about diphtheria.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

The school was opened towards the end of March. Pleasantly situated on Caroline Hill and tastefully equipped, it enjoys the distinction of being perhaps the prettiest school in the Colony.

Instruction is given to children under thirteen, of both sexes, and to boys over that age. As in the case at the Kowloon School, the small children greatly predominate. It is too early to say how far it will be possible to give a secondary education to the upper classes; that depends of course on the average length of the boys' career in the school. Experience at Kowloon seems to show that a syllabus based on the hope that any considerable proportion of the pupils will stay for more than 3 years, is one based upon sand. These can, however, be no doubt that the school is meeting a genuine need. The numbers on the roll reached 51 by the end of December. Everything is being done that can be done in the way of classifying the pupils and co-ordinating the school work to render the instruction in the two British schools as similar as possible, in order that when pupils are superannuated under the age limit, they may pass into the sister school with the minimum of inconvenience.

BELAHIS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The average attendance has at last shown a slight improvement, being 93 as compared with 85 last year. But the school tends to become more and more exclusively Anglo-Chinese. There are signs of an increasing desire, on the part of Chinese parents to give their daughters an English education, though the feeling is nothing like so strong as it is in the case of their sons. Should this tendency become accentuated, the English side of the school is capable of rapid development to supply the want; in the meantime, the Chinese side must be regarded as the main effort of the Government to assist Chinese female education.

To take this opportunity of expressing my great regret at the approaching retirement of Mrs. Bateman, the headmistress, who has held her appointment almost from the foundation of the school.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

An important change has been made in the organization of the schools. They have been made feeders to Queen's College, so far as it lies in the power of any but the boys and their parents to make them. The courses of study have been modified to make them coincide as closely as possible with those followed in the lower and preparatory schools of the College, and the nomenclature of the classes has been altered to the same as in the lower entrance schoolships into the college from the 3 district schools have also been revised. Moreover, it has been arranged that boys applying for admission to the college and failing to pass the entrance examination, shall be given cards which shall procure them a prior right of admission to the three schools; and that boys so admitted shall after a year or two, on again applying for admission to the college, be given priority over boys who have prepared themselves at other district schools. These measures must necessarily produce their effect but slowly. The object to be gained is a concentration in the upper school at Queen's College of the boys who ask for an education of more than 5 years. Unfortunately, the boys who wish to prolong their education to this extent are a small minority.

The Saturday morning normal class have been continued throughout the year. Some of the Junior Chinese masters have greatly improved their methods by attending them.

Y. U. M. T. S. SCHOOL.

The school increased in numbers by over 15 pupils, and was practically full throughout the year. The new buildings were ready for occupation at the end of the last year, and are in all respects very satisfactory. The Estimate provided for a considerable increase in the staff. Owing to the lack of accommodation in the old building it was not possible to fill these new appointments in the year under review; but the assistant English master was engaged from home in time to begin work at the beginning of the new year, bringing the staff to its full strength. It is a reasonably safe prediction to forecast that the school will develop considerably in the next year or two.

WANCHAI SCHOOL.

This is the only Government Anglo-Chinese School east of the Clock Tower, except the small school at Tang-lung-chau. Its advantageous situation combined with a high standard of efficiency promises that its steady growth will be continued. The average attendance is now 140, as compared with 115 in 1904, and the net cost of each pupil \$11.92, a very low figure.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ho Kan-po, the former master, retired at the beginning of the year; and in his place I recommended a man of a very much more advanced type in Mr. Sung Ho-kang. Had there been a considerable falling off in attendance when the school came under the new control it would have been surprising; for even so, the school has been doing very well, and teachers are much closer among the Chinese than with us, the former do not so much attend a school as "sit under" a teacher. It was the more gratifying to find that no decrease followed, but that, on the contrary, the numbers tended to increase. I, therefore, felt justified in recommending that the staff should be doubled—it has hitherto been quite inadequate numerically—and that a small school fee, 25 cents monthly should be charged in 1906. The latter experiment is a severe test of the interest of parents in their daughters' education; the general opinion seems to have been that parents would not pay for the education of daughters, only to have them pass at an early age into another family. I may perhaps anticipate next year's report by saying that this view, like many others which are based on the assumed selfishness and benightedness of the Chinese, has happily been justified by the facts. My detailed report shows that the school is giving a much more advanced education than can be had elsewhere in the vernacular schools.

ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOLS.

The lower grade Anglo-Chinese schools were not favourably regarded by the Committee on Education, which contemplated their ultimate disappearance from the scheme of aided education. The success which has attended the endeavours to improve the teaching of the Chinese masters has of late years somewhat modified my own views on the subject; but, on any rate, no master can learn how to teach without assistance. It is often asked why the Government does not open a normal school. The answer is that it has normal classes every week at the district schools, which the Chinese masters from the grant schools are invited and advised to attend. They never do and the consequence is an amazing difference between such schools, for instance, as the grant school No. 15 and the new lower grade district school at Tang-lung-chau. I was the lower grade Anglo-Chinese school can serve as models to the numerous private Anglo-Chinese schools of the Colony, it is hard to see the object of their support by the Government.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Owing to the absence from the Colony of the English mistress of the Training Home for Girls, the best of the upper grade vernacular schools has necessarily been closed this year in the lower grade. With a high dollar, the loss from the money point of view is not important; indeed, the distinction between the two classes of schools is not so clear in any respect as might be wished. The fact that the three schools in the upper grade possess a staff competent to give instruction in all the subjects of the seventh standard, as required by the Code, has not succeeded in raising the average performance to a very high level. The average attendance was 114, as compared with 148 last year.

The lower grade schools show an increase from 1,692 to 1,810. This increase has already been considered above in dealing with the total figure of vernacular education. Two schools have been closed, and two new ones opened—one at Kowloon City and one at Yau-mai.

Seeing how much more dependent is the female population than the male upon the vernacular schools, it is a matter for sincere regret that the standard of education among the teachers in the schools for girls should be so low, so very low.

Provision was made in the Estimates for 1906 for the appointment of two sub-inspectors, one of needlework and one of the vernacular schools. The officers to whom these appointments have since been given were temporarily appointed in 1905, and I am thus in a position to report on the success of this further measure of supervision. The schools are now visited more frequently than has hitherto been possible; terminal reports are sent to the managers and it is now in my power to check the beginning irregularities to a degree that was not formerly practicable.

The Grant Code section 26 is rather vague as to the courses of study of the vernacular schools. It was felt at the time the Code was compiled that the change in the methods of instruction was so great, that it would be unwise to attempt to lay down the law too exactly. Meanwhile a number of experiments have been tried, and it is now possible to make more specific recommendations. The course of study and the time-table given in Appendix C are the results of experience, and are now adopted in some of the best vernacular schools. It may be advisable at a later date to amend the Code, by making this course, with such modifications as further consideration may suggest, compulsory in vernacular schools. Meanwhile it is some satisfaction to remember, that so full a course could not have been seriously considered two years ago.

There is a natural tendency on the part of such teachers in the grant schools as have a direct monetary interest in the amount of the Grant, to permit pupils to attend in excess of the numbers sanctioned by the Code for a given floor-space. As a preventive, it has been laid down that, when checking the rolls each month, all such excessive attendances should be ignored.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT KAGOSHIMA.

HEARTY RECEPTION.

The British squadron was sighted off Tanigami, Kagoshima, at 8 o'clock, on the 9th inst., and its approach was announced to the population of the city by rocket. An immense crowd rapidly assembled on the beach under a drizzling sky. In a few minutes six destroyers entered the harbour close to the shore, followed by the *King Alfred* and two other large ships.

On the 11th inst. the Municipality of Kagoshima presented Admiral Moore with a *dona* Sateuma vase, and also a vase and number of handkerchiefs with landscapes of Kagoshima painted on each to the *King Alfred*, *Kent* and *Albatross*.

At 10 a.m. Admiral Moore and his Captain went ashore and called on the Mayor. Admiral Moore and other officers, about 50 in all, attended the reception at the Kakumikan in the Shimayama Park at 4 p.m. Thousands of the citizens met the British officers at the hatoba and about 12,000 school children lined the route. After dinner, fencing matches and geisha dances took place. Nothing was left undone to ensure the happiness of the guests.—*Japan Chronicle*.

JAPANESE NAVAL GUNNERY.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

The *Onaka Mainichi* publishes an interesting article on the progress made in gunnery by the Japanese Navy, based upon remarks made by Commander Nomura, who was a gunner on the cruiser *Iwate* during the late war. Commander Nomura ascribes the victory of the Japanese fleet in the battle of the Japan Sea to the superior gunnery of the Japanese fleet. The progress made in this direction is largely due to Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister for the Navy. In 1881, while he was still a lieutenant, Baron Yamamoto in concert with one or two other young officers addressed a memorial to the Minister for the Navy, urging the importance of the study of gunnery. In response to this memorial the late cruiser *Asama* and the late gunboat *Hotaka* were commissioned as gunnery training ships, and scientific study of gunnery was imposed upon officers and men on the training ships at Mikuruma, Yokosuka. This was the beginning of the gunnery-school of the Imperial Navy. Since that time the Navy has concentrated its energy in this direction until the present high standard of proficiency has been attained.

Commander Nomura, after referring in detail to the history of gunnery, continues—"Viewing from the practical lessons learned in the battle of the Japan Sea, victory in naval engagements entirely depends upon superiority of gunnery. The contest is decided by supremacy in this direction, and the victory is consummated by the use of torpedoes. In the battle of the Japan Sea fire was opened at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the *Orelabya*, flagship, which was heading the left file of the Russian fleet, went down at three o'clock, while the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, the flagship of Admiral Rojestvensky, at the head of the right file, caught fire in harbour after the opening of the engagement, and was then almost completely incapacitated.

"The Russian fleet having lost the flagships, was involved in disorder, and confronting our superior force, suffered total defeat. From these facts it may be seen that this battle was practically decided in about an hour after the opening of the fighting. In the pursuit fighting on the 28th the cruiser *Tsushima* and *Yakumo*, under the command of Admiral Shimamura, attacked and sank the Russian ironclad *Oushakoff*. Of course, the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* are more powerful than the *Oushakoff*, but if the power of guns forms the most important factor in naval fighting, the *Oushakoff* carried 10-inch guns against the 8-inch of the *Iwate* and *Yakumo*. Fire was opened at a range of about 7,000 metres, and the *Oushakoff* sank in about half-an-hour. In an engagement at such long range, the 10-inch gun must be more effective than the 8-inch gun, and yet the *Oushakoff* was sunk without doing any damage to the Japanese ships. This result was entirely due to superior gunnery."

Commander Nomura then dwells upon the manner in which the Navies of the Powers, since the battle of the Japan Sea, have acted about the task of improvement of both guns and gunnery, and concludes that it is essential for the Japanese to further improve in the same direction so that they may not be left behind.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

TARDY RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria is progressing very slowly. Apparently the delay is not deliberate and may be due to the difficulties of transport and the disquietude in Siberia and Russia. Over 200,000 men of the Russian forces still remain in North Manchuria. Under present conditions, it may be impossible for Russia to complete her evacuation of Manchuria in eighteen months, as agreed between Japan and Russia, by the Portsmouth Treaty. It is anticipated that Russia will apply for the extension of the time agreed upon.

JAPAN'S TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO ASSIST MERCHANTS.

The efforts of Japanese merchants and manufacturers for the expansion of Manchurian trade have been assumed a practical policy by the Government, as we recently pointed out, having decided to give the protection asked for. The most promising trade in Manchuria is that of cotton piece goods. In 1904 the total amount of cotton fabrics imported into Manchuria reached 7,947,000 taels, of which American sheeting and drills totalled 3,643,000 and 1,704,000 taels respectively. Japan's share amounted to only 18,000 taels, including 6,000 taels of sheeting and 12,000 taels of drills. As a means of extending the market for Japanese fabrics in Manchuria it is urged that uniform trade marks should be used; the quality of articles made uniform as far as possible; exports to be made in sufficiently large quantities as to establish an influence in the market; and that thoroughly reliable selling agents be appointed. As already reported, in order to attain this object the spinning and weaving companies—the Osaka Boshu, Miya, Boshu, Kiohkin, Seishoku, Jemma, Orimono, and Okayama Boshu—have organized themselves into a guild and have appointed the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha their selling agents in Manchuria. The cotton goods to be exported by these companies will be of uniform quality and trade marks and at least 12,000 bales, valued at ¥1,200,000.

With regard to the Japanese cotton goods trade in Korea, the annual exportation of sheeting has now increased to 1,500,000 bales, valued at ¥7,800,000, while the value of American and English imports does not exceed ¥800,000. Efforts will also be made to further extend the trade in Korea. For this purpose the manufacturers interested have petitioned the Government for protection in the matter of circulation.

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